Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For Zion's Herald,

ONE NIGHT AT CAMP STONEMAN.

REV. WM. BOARDMAN, Secretary U. S. Christian

ited Camp Stoneman, where there are so many thou-

VOL. XXXV. EEV. N. E. COBLEIGH, Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

Washington, April 29, 1864.

Terms, \$2.00, strictly in advance. \ NO. 20.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHOD-

Reverend and Dear Brethren :- Grace, mercy and

peace be multiplied unto you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. In your character, as ministers of Christ, and, still more, as the chosen representatives of large bodies of ministers of Christ, we have the sure guarantee that ary Committee and Board made all the usual app and we therefore do but obey an impulse, common ourselves and you, when we say that we should gratefully and adoringly acknowledge the good Providence of God, which during a quadrennium of unexampled turmoil and excitement, has been exercised, so won-derfully, over the nation, and over the churches in

charged with the solemn and momentous duty of onserving the polity of the Methodist Episcopal thurch, as to its fundamental principles, and investigations. Church, as to its fundamental principles, and invested with full powers, under specified restrictions, to revise her discipline, and to make rules and regulations to increase her efficiency "in spreading Scripture holiness over these lands," you have need of large res of that " wisdom that is from above." assuring and consoling, especially when under the pressure of high and responsible official trusts, to know that God giveth this wisdom liberally, and upbraideth not, to all men who, conscious of their need when the constitution of the constituti

the loyal States, especially our own church, and over us, and which has now brought us together in General Conference at the time and place designated, and

DECEASED LABORERS.

ask Him in faith nothing wavering.

Since the close of the last General Conference, ter Since the close of the last General Conference, ten of our fellow laborers who shared the fellowship of that body have finished their earthly career and gone to their reward. They are: Anthony Bewley, John T. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Sprague, James Q. Ham-mond, John K. Gillett, Benjamin Griffin, James Floy, John Dempster, Gordon Battelle, and Zacharia Connell. The future is known only to Him who sees the end from the beginning. He only knows who and how many of your present number will, in the coming four years, close up the affairs of probationary life, and pass away to the retributions of eternity. How seasonable at all times, but especially when yoke fellows are stricken down at our side, is the admonition of our Lord: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man

It is our painful duty to announce, in this connection, the death of Rev. Francis Burns, Missionary Bishop in Africa, and the first and only officer of that class ever appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died peacefully, in Baltimore, on the control. He died peacetarly, in Datumore, of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. In his death, our missions in Africa have, to all human appearance, suffered an irreparable loss. But God seeth not as man seeth. He lays

The times in which you are assembled are unpre cedented. A "mystery of iniquity," which was working at the date of your last session, and which had been working for many years, broke forth, in April, 1861, in a gigantic, thoroughly organized, and most defiant rebellion against the authority of the General Government, and the integrity and life of the Federal Union. The collisions, resu bly from this unnatural and wicked rebellion, have

ligion, with its appended note, as the true platform of country, felt injuriously the first shock of the rebellion.

Christian loyalty, and utterly ignoring all partisan But it has gradually recovered, and is now generally political platforms, she has given to the Federal Gov-ernment her most decided support. Nor has this sup-port been confined to resolutions of approval and sympathy, adopted by all the Annual Conferen nor to large contributions in money, or its equivalent, for various purposes connected with the war; but her large numbers, and many of her minis ters, have flocked to the National standard, and have side by side with brother patriots on every battle-field of this dreadful war.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE WORK. was naturally to be apprehended, that, in a

crisis of public affairs so dreadful, and during the pendency of a civil war the most gigantic and the nost fearful known to history, the churches in the loyal States, and especially the Methodist Episcopal Church, among the most loyal of those churches, would be greatly embarrassed in their action, and limited in sults of their labor. But we are happy to say that, however it may have been with other churches this natural foreboding has not been, to any conside able extent, realized in relation to the Methodi Episcopal Church. On the contrary, she has gone forward in her legitimate work with little interrup-tion, and with surprising prosperity. The Annual Conferences have held all their sessions at the times, Kentucky,—at the places designated; the organization of the districts and the pastoral charges, with a few exceptions on the extreme war-border, has remained intact, while in nearly all our leading inter derful progress.

The proof of the latter part of this statement is The proof of the latter part of this statement is found in the statistics as published in the General Minutes and in the Reports of Boards of Management and of the Book agents. The statistics of 1863 present the following results: Members and probationers, 923,394; traveling preachers, 6,788; local preachers, 8,156; churches, 9,430; probable value, \$20,830,554; parsonages, 2,853; probable value, \$2,290,150; amount collected for Conference claim. \$2,790,150; amount collected for Conference claim ract Society, \$12,534; for American Bible Society, \$55,685; for Sunday School Union, \$11,633; Sunday Schools, 13,008; officers and teachers, 146,967; scholars, 732,592; volumes in library, 2,300,783.

These statistics, as compared with those of 1859, show, on the one hand, that there has been a falling

off in the number of members and probationers of 50,951; in the number of traveling preachers of 89; and in the amount collected for the Tract Society of \$3,070. On the other hand, that there has been an increase of 252 local preachers; of 124 churches, and of \$2,007,914 in their probable value; of 313 paragraphs and of \$362,982 in their probable value. sonages, and of \$362,982 in their probable value; of \$6,859 in the amount collected for Conference claimants; of \$150,740 in the amount collected for the issionary Society; of \$15,655 in amount collected of the American Bible Society; and of \$461 in the

The falling off in the amount collected for the Tract Society stands as a solitary and strange excep-tion in the list of our benevolent contributions. It may be accounted for in part, perhaps, by the fact that in furnishing religious reading matter for our sol-diers, our people have contributed a large amount of funds which have not gone through the treasury of that Society. Yet we cannot but fear that the claims of this great interest are not sufficiently appreciated by our people, or that the preachers have failed to lay these claims suitably before them.

The other two items of decrease named above may and members in the Virginia portion of the Baltimore Conference, growing out of dissatisfaction with the earnest anti-slavery principles of our church, and the large numbers of our people and of our ministers who, in various capacities, have gone into the war, the many who have fallen in battle, and have died in the many who have fallen in battle, and have died in camps and in hospitals, and the agitations that have existed in our home communities, it is only wonderful that the decrease has not been much greater. But what shall we say of the many items of increase disclosed in the statistics, and of the large measures of increase presented in many of those items? Whatever other explanation may be given, we feel compelled to say, "It is the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eves."

priations for the support of the Foreign and Home work, an appeal was made to the Conferences to re-linquish, as far as they could with safety to the work, linquish, as far as they could with safety to the work, the amounts appropriated for the support of the Domestic Missions within their bounds. This appeal was nobly responded to by the Conferences, some relinquishing the whole, others a part of those appropriations. The crisis was thus passed in safety, and the contributions of the church not only continuing, but, in the wonderful providence of God, greatly increasing, the appropriations to both the Foreign and Home fields have also been much enlarged. The General Committee and Board, at their meeting in November 1st, appropriated for the support of the missionary work at home and abroad, \$425,984.14—a larger sum, by \$125.984.14 than was ever appropriated for a single year before, and, judging from the collections already made, the indications are that the church will not only meet this enlarged demand upon ther liberality, but go beyond it.

The Foreign Missions are generally in a state of most cheering prosperity; and while there is much to encourage in the home field, there is, the times considered, nothing to depress. For details we refer you

On the contrary, our Foreign Missions have been strengthened by an increase of both ministerial and lay laborers, and our Home work much extended, especially in the new territories. The first shock of the rebellion, indeed, awakened apprehension, and suggested caution. And, while the General Missionary Committee and Beard made all the usual appreh

to the reports.

The lamented death of Bishop Burns will impose upon the General Conference the solemn duty of considering what is to be done to secure an adequate

episcopal supervision of that work. SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TRACTS. The Sunday School cause, despite all untoward circumstances growing out of the times, has not only held its own, but has, during the last four years,

largely advanced in every particular. Details will be ound in the reports.

Although the contributions for the Tract Society are not so great as they were four years ago, yet that fact is not to be regarded as a fair exponent of its present condition. The list of tracts has been extended, and while the benevolent ministries of the Society have been continued in the home populations,

the armies of the Union.

The reports will all be before you, and you will, without doubt, take such action as may be demanded to render this great agency of Christian culture still

it has found a field of most encouraging enterprise in

At the breaking out of the rebellion, much apprehension was felt that our noble Book Concern would be disastrously affected by the state of things foreaside the workmen, but carries on his work. "So aside the workmen, but carries on his work." So neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth," nor we may add, he that overseeth, "but God that giveth the increase." "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." est was never in a more healthful and prosperous condition than it is to-day. It is not only able to meet all its liabilities and to carry on its extended opera-tions, but the agents at New York found themselves able to make to the Conferences dividends, which had been discontinued for several years. Last year they divided four hundred dollars to each of the Annua Conferences, amounting to nearly twenty thousand dollars, and the same amount is continued for the

Our periodicals are, upon the whole, doing well. No one of them has been discontinued on account of the times. Even the Central Christian Advocate, published in Missouri, though hard pressed and reduced in size, has yet been kept up, and its veteran editor, full of youtbful vigor in old age, has battled manfully for God and his country. They are all loyal to the Church has proved herself to be eminently loyal. Taking her stand on our Twenty-third Article of Religion, with its appended note, as the twenty loyal to the Church and to the Union, and have done good service to both.

The cause of Education, under the Church and to the Union, and have done good service to both.

years ago, we advised some action to restrain our peo-ple and the Annual Conferences from multiplying Colleges and Universities beyond the real demand for them, and above the ability to give them character and effectiveness. We iterate this recommendation yet we cannot but suspect that the evil complained of is beyond the control of the General Conference. Neither our people nor the Annual Conferences will brook the restraint, and both must be turned over to he sterner and more inexorable authority of results Indeed, there is a hesitancy—at least a tardiness, to bow even to this authority. For results, one would think, are sufficiently developed to admonish and re-strain them. How many of our Universities or Col-leges are adequately endowed? Are not our educa-tional enterprises generally struggling more or less with pecuniary embarrassments? And are not pub-lic collections in the churches even sometimes resortmanded, or than our people are ably suitably to sus-tain, or our men of means are sleeping over an inter-est the magnitude of which they do not appreciate, or

are not willing to recognize.

All, however, is not dark Particular chairs have

All, however, is not dark Particular chairs have been endowed in several of our colleges by the princely contributions of individuals, and a commendable zeal is rising in many places to free our colleges and schools from debt. We commend this whole subject to the careful regards of the Conference.

The Biblical Schools continue their operations, though with slightly diminished numbers. In the Garrett Biblical Institute the death of Dr. Dempster, so long and so favorably known to the church, has created a vacancy not yet filled. The trustees consulted with the Bishops, who judged best that the election should be deferred until the close of your session. We embrace this opportunity to say that, in our judgment, these schools should be kept under the careful supervision of the church. No watchfulness can be too great when the theology and discipline of the church are subjects for discussion and instruction. the church are subjects for discussion and instruction.

In some denominations the professors are elected by the highest ecclesiastical councils. We doubt whether any institution should be entrusted with the training of so many young ministers where the church has not a power of strict supervision over it.

GOD WITH US.

On a survey of the pastoral work we are moved to exclaim, "The best of all is, God is with us!" This was the dying shout of our founder, and, despite the rebellion, and the excitements and agitations of the war, it still resounds in our churches. God has not faithful servants with numerous, and, in many in-stances, powerful revivals. The revival columns of our papers have seldom been more rich and encour-aging in their details than of late.

amount collected for the Sunday School Union. Also of 1,253 Sunday Schools; of 7,668 officers and teachers; of 101,584 scholars; and of 114,103 volumes in library. In a word, of the sixteen items embraced in our statistical reports, there has been decrease in three; increase in thirteen. of the Church, and before the Annual Conferences, prescribing certain rules for the government of the proceeding, and requesting the Bishops to report the results of these several votes to this body. 'That order has been carried out, and the results of these several votes, as officially certified by the secretaries of the several Annual Conferences, excepting Kentucky, are, viz: Of the ministers there were 1,338 votes for, 3,069 against; of the male members, 28,884 for, 47,855 against; showing a majority against Lay Representation in the General members, 28,884 for, 47,855 against; showing a majority against Lay Representation in the General Conference of 1,781 ministers, and of 18,971 male members. The subject was laid before the Kentucky Conference, but the presiding Bishop has failed to obtain from the secretary a certified copy of the vote. Nor has any certified copy of the vote of the male members in the Baltimore and Kentucky Conferences, if such vote was taken, come to hand.

The last General Conference recommended the

pelled to say, "It is the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

MISSIONARY INTERESTS.

The Missionary Interest of the church was never a so prosperous a condition as at present. The item

RE-OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN TERRITORY.

The progress of the Federal arms has thrown open to the loyal churches of the Union large and inviting fields of Christian enterprise and labor. In the cultivation of these fields it is natural and reasonable to expect that the Methodist Episcopal Church should oc-

of progress named in the statistics, is only one of many. No mission field has been abandoned, no missionary has been called home on account of the war. ral charges spread over them all—all, indeed, both within and beyond the Federal lines. For nineteen within and beyond the Federal lines. For nineteen years they have been in the occupancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the wrongful exclusion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But her days of exclusive occupancy are ended. The wall of partition is broken down by that very power whose dreadful ministry was invoked to strengthen it. And now, the way being open for the return of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is but natural that she should re-enter those fields and once more realize her unchanged title as Church, it is but natural that she should re-enter those fields and once more realize her unchanged title, as the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." She ought never to have been excluded from any portion of the territory of the United States; she ought never to have consented, on any ground, to such exclusion. And now, that the providence of God has opened her way, she should not be disobedient to her heavenly calling, but should Catholic, and my parents are Catholics, but I never the earliest precise as the carriest precise and entered into conversation with them.

"Ain't yees one of them Christian Commissioners," inquired one. "I am." "So I see by that thing yees wears, (my badge,) and it's a kind errand yee." The providence of God has opened her way, she should the providence of God has opened her way, she should the providence of God has opened her way, she should the precise as the carries and entered into conversation with them.

ENTIRE LOYALTY. But how? This is the great question. And hile we defer for the full answer to the wisdom of while we deter for the full answer to the wisdom of the General Conference, we feel that we ought to say that she should enter those fields as she enters all that she should enter those helds as she enters and him crucified, to all classes of people, laboring with all her might to bring sinners to repentance, and to build up believers in that holiness without which no man can ee the Lord, and welcoming back such ministers and members as were cut off from her communion with-out their voluntary act. Yet, it is our solemn judg-ment that none should be admitted to her fellowship who are either slaveholders, or are tainted with trea-

We suggest such a change in the Discipline as will permit the recognition of such members and ministers as it may be proper to receive into the church. COLORED MEMBERSHIP.

We may add to what is here said, that the Bishops t their meeting in November last, arranged among Federal lines explored, with a view to making such temporary arrangements as might be found to be practicable for the supply of the spiritual needs of the forsaken people. The Bishops have made the explor-ation more or less thoroughly either by personal visi-tation or correspondence, and have temporarily ap-

We deem it proper to call attention to the section in the Discipline in relation to our colored membership. The provision adopted by the General Conference in 1856, though an advance on former legislation, is not, we believe, sufficient to meet the necession. sities of the colored people. The time has now come in our judgment, when the General Conference should carefully consider what measures can be adopted to give increased efficiency to our church

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

The last General Conference requested the Bishops appoint a committee of seven, to be denominated a committee of Correspondence, on the subject of the tennial celebration of American Methodism. Be-We also fixed the time and place for their rst meeting, and gave due notice of the same, but we earn that, owing to various causes, the Committee EPISCOPAL LABORS.

The Bishops recognize with devout gratitude the ood hand of their heavenly Father in preserving hem during the last four years in general good health, and in enabling them to meet, it is trusted, the essen-ial needs of the church. They have, with two ex-ceptions, held all the Annual Conferences on both inistration will come before you in the journals of e Annual Conferences. It will be a satisfaction for hem to know that it meets your approval, and yet heir confidence in your wisdom and integrity assures

FOREIGN DELEGATES.

We must not close this address without expressing ar high gratification at the presence in our midst of proper brethren from the British and Irish Wesleyan Conferences, and from other branches of the great Methodist family. To these brethren beloved, we extend a hearty fraternal greeting, and a most cordial welcome. We regard their presence amongst us, at this juncture, as the sure pledge, not only of the continued unity of Methodism in this and the lands which they severally represent, but also of continued friend-ly relations between this country and England, de-spite the embarrassments of these dreadful times. We trust that these brethren will find their sojourn among us both pleasant and profitable, and that they may be returned to their homes and the fellowship of the several communions which they here represent,

the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.

T. A. Morris, E. S. JANES, L. SCOTT, M. SIMPSON, O. C. BAKER,

BISHOP MORRIS' PRAYER

Not unto us, O God, not unto us, but unto Thy name will we give glory, for Thy mercies unto us. We bless Thee for Thy amazing mercy and goodness to the human family in general, and to us as a church and people, and as individuals. We thank Thee that by Thy good providence we have lived to the time, and a goodly number of us are conducted to the place appointed for our solemn convocation; and now we entreat Thee, O Lord, to condescend Thyself to be here. May Thy peaceful presence be realized in our midst; May Thy fear be before our eyes all the day. May Thy love be shed abroad in all our hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto us. May we proceed in the unity of the Spirit, and in the bond of peace, in the transactions of the business pertaining to the whole church. And we may pray Thee that we have the wisdom that comes from above, that is pure, peaceable, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy. May we be so directed in all our deliberations, and so overruled in all our conclusions as to promote Thy glory and the best interests of the Church. May the blessings of the everlasting covenant rest upon us collectively and the from a major general in our southwestern army, suggesting means to make our colored troops effective. He thinks that these troops, instead of being scattered among our white forces and made to do the bulk of the rough work, should be combined into a separate column, under skillful leaders, to undertake entarprises of their own. He suggests that their celerity of movements into the enemy's country, and that if united in a single army they would soon acquire a better esprit du corps, and so become much more efficient. He also insists that the education of these troops, at least in the radiments of book knowledge, should be a regular part of their training, and be considered as indispensable as their drill in the use of arms. With such training the thinks that these troops, instead of being scattered the thinks that these troops, instead of being s T THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. without partiality and without hypocrisy. May we be so directed in all our deliberations, and so overruled in all our conclusions as to promote Thy glory and the best interests of the Church. May the blessings of the everlasting covenant rest upon us collectively and individually. And we ask Thy blessing upon our absent families and friends. Watch over them with a father's care. May no calamitous visitation overtake them in our absence. May we be permitted to return and find all in peace and prosperity. And now we entreat Thee to bless the whole connection of which we form a part. Bless the traveling and local ministers, the exhortem and stewards, the class-leaders and tructees, the old members and the young members, the children, and all that pertain to this family of God and household of faith. And we pray that this Zion may continue to prosper as in former years, and much more abundantly, until she shall become the wonder of the whole earth. And now, Lord, we ask Thy blessing upon our country, and upon all who are charged with the responsibility of the administration of its affairs. Bless the President of the United States, and all who are associated with him in the Executive Administration. Direct them to the best means for the second in the military strength of the milit him in the Executive Administration. Direct them to the best means for the accomplishment of the best ends. Bless all that rule in Church or State; all that command in the army and in the navy. Be with our fellow-citizens who have taken their lives in their the best means for the accomplishment of the best ends. Bless all that rule in Church or State; all that command in the army and in the navy. Be with our fellow-citizens who have taken their lives in their hands and have gone out in defense of their country. May their lives, limbs, and health be preserved, and they may be returned in due time to their homes and friends. May they be successful in their mission. May the tide of rebellion be rolled back; may the oppressed go free; may a permanent and righteous peace be restored; may prosperity again dawn upon this happy land, and a most glorious revival of the work of God ensue all over this continent. May God hasten the time when the reign of Christ shall be established in all lands and all hearts, and the saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

The Bishop concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

sands dependent on the Christian Commission for religious influences and labors. On my way from the steamboat landing to the camp I overtook three solsaw the likes of such an institution before. If the likes of yees don't get to heaven, what'll become of us poor fellows? May I ask yees a question, if it won't hurt yer feelings," said he. " Certainly; what is it?" "Does ye get any pay for all this?" I explained to him that all the delegates received nothing but expenses paid. "Well," said one of the others,
"it beats all. When we were lying at Camp we hadn't a cent of money, and those delegates would come and give us everything we needed, even letterpaper and envelopes; and then if any of the men could not write they would write the letter for them into the bargain. At Gettysburg I saw the whole operation of the Commission among the wounded and dying, and know all about it, and may God bless ye and give ye a great reward." After directing them to Jesus I left them, and soon fell in with others who had been converted in the camp, and was also recognized by several who had found the Saviour at

Camp Convalescent last summer. I found the headquarters of the Commission and Chapel near the centre of the whole vast encampment, and very pleasantly situated. Bros. S. W Tenney and John Allen are permanently located here, and are doing a blessed work. It fell to my lot to preach in the morning. The spacious chapel was duties which detained the men till an hour too late to be present, but those present seemed to manifest the eepest interest. At the close of the sermon Bro. Allen requested all who desired to seek the Lord to come forward for prayers. Four manly-looking fellows came and earnestly joined in prayer for the salvation of their souls. Two of the four were backsliders. One of them said, "I have long been a wanderer from God, and a few weeks ago, when I left home, my wife's last words to me were to try and get back or centennial celebration of American Methodism. Be-fore leaving the seat of the Conference, we appoint ed Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., Lee Claffin, Esq, Henry Slicer, D.D., F. G. Hibbard, D.D., John Evans, M.D., J. M. Trimble, D.D., Hon. James am determined to try." Another said, "I have been the old track; make my peace with God and get a wanderer for fifteen years, have been unhappy and miserable all that time; have at home a dear, praying iled to meet, and have not since acted. We wife and mother, and I resolved while listening to the onsider the subject worthy the early and earnest atwept freely, and the great deep of his heart seemed broken up.

But I was particularly interested in one of the others; a young man that had never made a profession of religion. When called upon to speak he said. eling all over the world, and taking but little time eling all over the world, and taking but little time sides of the continent, according to the Plans of Visitation from time to time adopted, and have responded to all the other multiplied exactions of their office as they were able. Besides, in the summer of 1861, be attended to at some future time. This is the first favor of an economical reform in respect to dress. candinavia, and presided in the German Mission conference; and Bishop Ames, in the summer of last ear, visited Denver City and vicinity, and organized to attend to it now; that I ought to be a Christian e Rocky Mountain Conference, according to the solution of the last General Conference. Their adto-night. O, my friends, pray much for me." He manifested the deepest sincerity, and showed to us all, especially in private conversation that we after hem that you will faithfully correct whatever you ward had with him, that he was greatly in earnest The other was also a very interesting case; a young man weeping bitterly over his sins and asking mercy at the hand of God.

Ministers of Jesus, how often do such things occur at home? Here they are transpiring every day. O, could you look in upon these camps and see how the Spirit of God is resting upon all the men, and how the blessing of the Master is upon all the labors of the delegates, and how many husbands, brothers, sons are being gathered into the kingdom of our Lord. what a saving influence is going out through our whole army, strengthening, cheering, encouraging the men, carrying joy to hundreds of thousands of home spirits, and in the end greatly enlarging the borders of the church, you would deeply resolve that this great work of God, through the Christian Commission should not suffer from want of means. I write from a spot where I can see the fires of God kindling and burning all around me; my own soul catches the flame; I feel new life and power, and I thank God for the blessed privilege of presenting the cross of Jesus, together with the comforts of earth, to our heroes of liberty. CHARLES P. LYFORD.

The New York Evening Post publishes an article

exertion but to escape a flogging, and who has always made it his chief study to do as little as would keep his skin whole, should think of liberty chiefly as freedom from work? This is in fact the slave's idea of

and enjoyment of these prerogatives. It is now generally conceded that we cannot banish the four millions of negroes from the country if we would. There

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Beported for Zion's Herald, by Rev. B. M. Manly.

Beported for Zion's Herald, by Rev. B. M. Manly. lions of negroes from the country if we would. There is no place for them elsewhere; Africa is now as alien to them as to us. They will not leave this country willingly, and we have no right to drive them out. Their claim to the soil of the South is a better one than its white population can show. They are to stay in the South permanently, as its laborers, ultimately as owners of the soil and as citizens in every respect. Military discipline, combined with such general education as they are capable of receiving, is obviously the best training to which they can be subjected. It is for these and such like reasons that we have always held the employment & the freed negroes as soldiers to be the most positive and permanent means of emancipation. A year's service in the army must go far to disqualify a negro to be a slave, and whatever may be the course of things politically for the next quarter of a century, it may be set down as a fixed fact that slavery can never be successfully re-established in a region where the able-bodied negroes have become soldiers. The proclamation offers

dom to the slaves; service in the ranks of the

We desire to second, with all our hearts, the move We desire to second, with all our hearts, the movement which many of the most respectable of the secular journals are making to persuade the country, and more particularly the loyal women of the country, of the patriotic bearing of fragality on their part at the present time. It is not strange that the direct ill bearing of a luxurious and wasteful expenditure upon the present welfare of the nation, should have failed to commend itself to the notice of the unreflective, however lovel they may be. But there are two or to commend itself to the notice of the unreflective, however loyal they may be. But there are two or three considerations which, it seems to us, must convince any candid mind that frugality of expenditure, and especially in all matters of foreign supply, is now a great and even imperative duty upon all who love the nation, and desire to aid in bringing it safe through its tremendous and direful struggle.

In the first place, there is an incongruity which is indecorous, in a prodigal expenditure for articles of show and mere parade, at a time when death is darkening so many dwellings; when so many hundreds of cripples are limping about the streets, and when so many thousands of our best-beloved are still exposed to the dire changes of war. Surely at such a time many thousands of our best-beloved are still exposed to the dire chances of war. Surely, at such a time as this, a sober and staid behaviour, and a chastened and restrained style of living, are commended especially to every truly philanthropic and patriotic mind. In the second place, the moral effect of the lavish expenditure of those who are wealthy and who—in itself—eas efford it just now, has a meet injurious of expenditure of those who are wealthy and who—in it-self—can afford it, just now, has a most injurious ef-fect upon general society. It awakes ambitions which ought not to be gratified, arouses jealousies that ought not to be entertained, and presents a heartless and prodigal view of human life and of its belongings, and blessings, which cannot but work in-calculable harm.

the subject before us upon the financial condition of the country which bids fair to grow to something well the country which bids fair to grow to something wenting portentous in its seeming. Foreign imports must be paid for in gold. Every steamer outward bound goes freighted with it in exchange for the silks and jewels and articles of virtu which our "first society" are now indulging in so freely. Every shipent of gold carries up the rate of gold in the n whether or if not that, keeps up its present feverish and unnatural and most harmful figure, and so directly operates to depress and degrade the par value of the currency of the nation, making it more difficult for us to carry on the war, and enhancing the price of every article of necessity to every man, woman, and child, in the nation. If the wives of our rich men did not buy so avishly at our importing stores, the community would not be paying over 50 cents a pound for butter that ought not to be over 30, and other things in proportion. The Transcript of a few days ago said, and the remark struck us as one of obhelp end the war than a new army of 100,000 men; besides the incalculable collateral blessings which uch a procedure on their part would ensure to those

Loyal women! ponder this, and be up and doing!

It is to you that the nation turns its eyes for this great relief. Do it, and God will bless the doers and

Reader, there are many excuses made about religion. But there are no excuses so poor and feeble at those which people make for not praying. Beware o

these excuses.

Do not say you do not know how to pray. Prayer is the simplest act in all religion. It is simply speaking to God. It needs neither learning, nor wisdom nor book-knowledge to begin it. It needs nothing but heart and will. The weakest infant can cry when he is hungry. The poorest beggar can hold out his hand for alms, and does not wait to find fine words.

he is hungry. The poorest beggar can hold out his hand for alms, and does not wait to find fine words. The most ignorant man will find something to say to God, if he has only has a will.

Do not say you have no convenient place to pray in. Any man can find a place private enough, if he is disposed. Our Lord prayed on a mountain, Peter on the house-top, Isaac in the field, Nathanael under the fig-tree, Jonah in the whale's belly. Any place may become a closet, an oratory, and a Bethel, and be to us the presence of God.

Do not say you have no time. There is plenty of time, if men will only employ it. Time may be short, but time is always long enough for prayer. Daniel had all the affairs of a kingdom on his hands, and yet he prayed three times a day. David was ruler over a mighty nation, and yet he says, "Evening, and morning, and at noon will I pray;" Psa. Iv. 17. When time is really wanted, time can always be found.

Reader, salvation is very near you. Do not lose heaven for want of asking. Go this day and take the first step. Pour out your heart before God. Tell him that you are a poor unworthy sinner, and that you want to be saved. Tell Him that you have heard he will hear all who ask in Christ's name, and that in

will hear all who ask in Christ's name, and that in Christ's name you ask to be saved. But do not put it off. Beware of excuses.—Ryle.

In a seaman's prayer meeting, lately in New York, one of the speakers thanked God that he had been a sailor. He had been in some tight places at sea, but he never hid his religion or lost his confidence in God. He had learned to call on God in trouble, and had not been disappointed. But then faith must be joined with practice. Praying only, without using effort, is not enough.

with practice. Praying only, without using effort, is not enough.

"We were once," said be, driven to great straits in a gale. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and our ship sprung aleak. It seemed as if we must go to the bottom in a few minutes. Our men worked hard at the pumps. The water gained on us. Death stared us in the face. I ran down below, and on my knees asked Jesus to save us, and give me a token. I then opened my Bible lying before me, and Isa. xli. 10, met my eyes. The words are these, and the first I saw; 'Fear not thou, for I am with thee. Be not thou dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right band of my righteousness.

"That was enough. I ran on deck and told the men. I said, 'Men, we are going somewhere, but we are not going flown.' I reported to them what I had asked of the Lord, and how he had answered me.

"Now," said I, "men, pump and pray, and pray and pump." And they did it with a will. And we pumped and prayed our vessel into Cork, as I believe, in answer to prayer and promise. But what is the use praying with a leak in the ship without pumping?"

We are instructed that the number of the beast is the number of a man. What man, thren, wears the mark of the beast? The number of his name is six hundred and three score and six. Upon the mitre of the Pope of Rome upon his forehead are found in Latin the words, "Vicarius Filli Dei;" The Vicar of the Son of God. By the way, a blasphemous assumption. Part of these Roman letters have a numerical value, and part have none. Leaving out those which have no numerical value, the mark of the beast and the number of his name remain, thus: vi.—6, c.—100, i.—1, u, which is the same in Latin as v.—5, i.—1, 1.—50, ii.—2, d.—500, i.—1; total, six hundred and sixty and six. This agrees with the Scripture assertion, that the number of a man, and that the number is six hundred and three score and six.—Morning

FAST DAY SERVICES. day of Fasting and Prayer. These services were duly observed. Meetings were held in the Union, Green Street and Salem Street Methodist Episcopal Churches, in the morning, afternoon and evening—each service consisting of three addresses and three or four prayers, with singing. The assemblies were large, and the exercises of an unusually solemn and interesting character. So manifestly were we sitting in the very shadow of great events, so morally certain that a fearful and probably conflict was already in progress, that all dallying with the tricks of oratory, all mere ambitious flights of wordbut sober, the prayers humble and earnest. In the Union Church, Bishop Morris remarked: "The great Army of the Potomac is in motion, and may be even now, while we pray, engaged in the fearful conflict, and it may be that our prayers shall greatly help in defeating the enemy, for if it please the Lord, he can disperse, and by a single stroke of his sword destroy our boasting foe."

nst Rev. Dr. Stockton used these words in his praye following the Bishop's remarks: "We distrust ourselves that we may succeed, for we desire the right to prevail: and if those whom we call rebels were in the right, we should feel ourselves bound to pray, and we would pray Thy perfection, let it triumph now, henceforth and forever. We trust the principles of religious and civil liberty are involved in our success; then, at this time, if may piease Thee, grant us success."

The spirit of the exercises in the other churches was

r memorials, petitions, etc., which possessed no points

Mr. Merrick, of Ohio, offered a resolution from the Committee on Education, asking that an Educational Meeting may be held at some convenient time during the session. It was adopted. This ought to be a meeting of creat interest and value.

MISSION CONFERENCES. The Missionary Committee reported in favor of organzing our foreign missions into Annual Conferences, as also instructing the Bishops to thus organize the India Mission, and authorizing them to organize any other Foreign Missions into Mission Conferences, as their judgment But, in the third place, there is a direct bearing of may dictate, and finally resolving that it is the judgmen of the General Conference that a visitation of our princi-pal Foreign Missions should be made by one of our Bishops as often as practicable-at least once in four years. These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table

> Under this, as under other heads, the business, as ye takes the form of the introduction and reference of measures to appropriate committees, without the discussion of

> There is a great number of propositions day for the amendment of the Discipline, referred of that already there have been not less than a hundred propositions of amendment—the most of them, however "On Class Meetings"—looking towards a stricter admin istration of disciplinary law; "On Unacceptable or Inci ficient Ministers "-providing that the Con cate such without their consent by a two-thirds vote Session of the General Conference from May 1st to Nov. ries; On Children Attending Class Meeting and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; On the Establishmen of a Book Depository at Detroit; On Providing for Re ceiving Preachers from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who shall give to an Annual Conference satisfac tory evidence of loyalty to the Government of the

variety of other propositions of change in our economy— the report of which occupies on an average, about tea columns in the "Daily Advocate," and although it may be a very necessary work to be done, is very dreary to ten to in the proceedings, and more dreary to read the Daily.

By way of relief, then, let us take our position in the gallery, in front of the organ, where we can get

A PICTURE OF THE PLATFORM the "dignities" assembled there during the time

business. First and chief, then, here are the Bishops, the shepherds of our great division of the flock of God, ing on their hearts, the care of all the churches, a familof near a million members at home, besides many minis ters and members on missionary stations in all parts of the world. At the front and centre of the stage is mahogany table (the altar table doubtless) and behind it the presiding Bishop. The Bishops preside in succession and frequently relieve each other. Bishop Ames is now "in the chair," technically, the

in fact standing-for his own relief I suppose, and to s and hear more readily. He has the most facile hand among the Bishops for turning off business, and "quash ing" irregular motions and Buncome speeches. He stands, a tower of strength every way, and gives the im pression of a good and noble statesman. At fifty-eight twenty years of valuable service yet. He is perhaps frequently, great as a preacher; he is always great as a superinter

Bishops JANES, SCOTT, SIMPSON and BAKER, sit a li tle in the rear of the President's position against the pul-pit, and the venerable Morris, for the sake of an easier seat, is reclining on the sofa in the pulpit. All these met (in front of the pulpit) are so well known to the readers of the Herald, that it is not worth the who to give per sonal description. They are showing some of the marks of advancing age—though all apparently in good health. Bishop Scott is already past threescore years, and does not look ever to have been a strong man. He is thin, little stooping, but active, and wears an expression of face which speaks of great firmness of character. It is said tha the recent Episcopal address is his composition, and it is the greater wonder, because he has been suspected of be ing the most conservative of the Bishops. If both these guesses (which are not mine) are true, he has reason to be

happy in his position to-day.

Bishop Janes, born in Massachusetts, but whose labo previous to his elevation to the Episcopacy which was in 1844, where chiefly out of New England, has passed his fifty-seventh birth-day. The phrase "About bors," describes his past life in a word. He has been a man of remarkable energy and efficiency, and has served the church as not one in a thousand of his ministerial

brethren are likely to do.

Bishop Simpson appears to bear the marks in his person of the dangerous and protracted sickness from which he suffered a few years since, on his return from his Eastern travels. He looks somewhat older than he is, viz: fifty-four. As a preacher he is great, and we believe without a superior in the American pulpit. "Tis education forms the common mind," but his is no common mind. He has genius and inspiration, which are above the gift of the schools. But the phrenologoist or physiognomist would be at fault in secking for the signs of his recover.

die with the harness on

On the right of the presiding Bishop's table, is the table spoken. At the same table are the first and second assistants, Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, of the New York East Conference, and Rev. Henry Brownscombe, of the Wyo-ming Conference. At the rear of this table, and at the remaining Assistant Secretaries, K. P. Jervis, of East Genessee, James Hill, of Indiana, and another whose name do not recall. The labors of this department are great,

and all are busy. At a round table at the left of the President, sits the Rev. Mr. Thornton, the English delegate, a marked figure, with his dress perfectly fitting and spotlessly neat, his classical face and finely molded head, perfectly bald nearly down to where the hat rests, the scalp polished and white zine, or perhaps preparing his sermon which is to be preached before the Conference, Tuesday morning, the Robinson Scott, the Irish delegate, and Rev. Bishop Richardson, delegate of the Canada Conference. Occupying attering chairs, back of these, are the venerable fathers,

On the extreme left flank of the stage, at another large round table, sit the three official reporters, Rev. E. H. Waring, of the Iowa Conference, J. W. Eaton, of Troy Conference, and A. McLean, of New York Conference Their pencils are busy, making what the uninitiated would mistake for veritable " crow's tracks." But there is such method in these little dots, perpendiculars, curves and horizontals, that out of them the interpreter brings thoughts that breathe in words that burn," (sometimes.) A photograph of the stage from this point would be a osition on the stage and give some pen-sketches from the ody of the Conference.

About 150 members of Conference, Bishops and foreign delegates occupied pulpits in the evangelical churches of this city and vicinity to-day. Nearly all the churches, except Roman Catholic and Episcopalian, invited our minsters to officiate at their altars. Your reporter was too ill known to the readers of the Herald, and whom, if they have opportunity, they had better know more fully yet, viz., Rev. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh. The subject, "Sabbath Schools," was discussed by special request. At the conclusion of the discourse, the congregation made an emphatic commentary upon its quality by contributing \$317 or the enlargement of the Sunday School Library.

Sixth Day, Monday, May 9. After the usual religious services, the Journals were read. During the reading the venerable Father Boehm, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the country, and who is two years older than our nation, came in and was conducted to a seat upon the platform.

egate of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, to the Conference, and the credentials of himself and colleague were presented and read. Mr. Golden asked consent of the Conference to present

resolution, and on motion, the regular order was suspended, and he presented the following, which was seconded by Mr. Hobart and referred to the Committee on the Whereas, It is a well-known fact that the Methodist

as, The fair record of the church has never been

On metion of Dr. Bristol, the Committee was instructed

report on the above resolution at an early day.

By the great variety of measures proposed for ridding the church of traitors and slaveholders, if it have any, and of keeping it free in the future, it is safe to predict that the most advanced anti-slavery sentiment of the church will be satisfied with what shall be done.

The numerous propositions to extend the time of min-isterial service are calling out counter efforts, and such

isterial service are calling out counter efforts, and such propositions as the following are coming in:

Whereas, There is a general disposition in a large portion of our work to establish stations, and

Whereas, This tends to undermine the Itinerancy, and promote Congregationalism, and thereby destroy the connectional unity of our church; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of making arrangements for a frequent and regular exchange of pulpits in all our work. Mr. Gardner moved that the preamble be laid on the

table. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted. In the same direction was the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be in ructed to inquire whether the rule limiting the term of a storal service has been observed in the letter and the irit during the last four years.

G. Baker and J. Erwin presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops be respectfully requested to tate to this General Conference, at their earliest convenience, whether in their opinion the state of the work is uch as to require an addition to the present number of Bishops. And if any, how many.

NEW BISHOPS

MISSIONARIES TO THE ARMY. J. B. Foote and I. S. Bingham offered the follow

which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire int
the expediency of amending the Discipline so as to allor
a Bishop to appoint a member of the Annual Conference
as missionary to the army or navy. INVITATION TO VISIT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS

The following letter was read by the Secretary: The following letter was read by the Secretary:

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, May 9th, 1864.

To the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

GENTLEMEN:—I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia to invite you to visit the League House at any time that may be convenient to you during your session in this city. If no other time may be more agreeable to you, we would respectfully suggest Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, as a time when you will be welcomed by the largest assemblage of our members.

members.

The Union League of Philadelphia cannot be insensible to the wisely patriotic course pursued by the General Coference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we desire to testify to your body the sympathy which we feel for

The invitation was accepted.

leted, Bishop Scott, in the chair, stated that the Rev. W. ican Bible Society, was present. He was introduced and made interesting remarks in reference to the operations of

Dr. Taylor began with tendering both greetings and thanks from the Society he represented to this General Conference and the Annual Conferences. He represented that at the commencement of the rebellion great apprehension was felt lest the operations of the Society should be greatly crippled. But God had been better than our fears, better

than our hopes, better than our prayers. He has greatly strengthened the Society, and while the area of its opera-tions has been diminished, the extent of its work had been furgely increased. This plainly appeared by the following

istribution, of which we have only received a partial report, has been 1,500,578 volumes; larger than any single Three years have passed since the war broke out. In those three years we have issued 3,778,119 volumes of the word of God. You may be surprised. fathers and brethren, when I say to you that this exceeds by nearly 200,000 volumes the whole of the issues of the ociety for the first twenty-eight years of its existence and that excluding the foreign distribution. If we add to this the foreign distribution in the last forty-eight years, the excess would be probably more than half a million o

These facts call for devout gratitude, and are a strong encouragement to hope. The total issues of the society for the past year have been 18,778,878 volumes, and very much of this immense production for the past three year has gone to the army. The Christian Commission has been the largest single agency for this distribution, having

Dr. Taylor set one disputed question at rest, in regard

BIBLES FOR REBELS. He said: "We have given the word of God to on enemies; we have given it to them freely; we have given it to them by hundreds of thousands of volumes; and am glad to say they have been received thankfully and joyfully. In the last meeting of the Board of Managers we had communications from various parts of the South gratefully acknowledging the receipt of our contribution We have given the Bible to the armies of the Confederacy to the prisoners taken from the rebels; we have given freely to all who would receive it. And, blessed be God in his own good time, all the barriers that now prevent it free circulation among us will be thrown down.

THANKS FOR VICTORY. A preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted, acknowledging the signal successes of the past few days to our arms, alluding to the President's invitation to thanksgiving and continued prayer, thanking God fo such a President, and resolving that in compliance wit his request, we will appropriate a season to this most rea sonable service at the close of the sermon about to be de livered by Bishop Morris.

NEW FORMS FOR THE RITUAL. The Committee on Church Ritual presented a partia report embracing, 1. A form for Receiving Persons into the Church after

2. A Form for Laying the Corner-stone of a Church 8. A Form for the Dedication of a Church. The preparation of these forms seems to us a go work. We have often been pained either at the entire absence of form for so solemn services, or by those which

were worse than none. This report was ordered to lie o

the table and be printed. The hour having arrived for Bishop Morris' Semi-ce tenial Sermon, other business was suspended, and the ser mon and religious services connected with it occupied the time until adjournment

Eighth Day-Wednesday, May 11.

OPENING. Half-past 8, A. M., the hour for opening exercises the day. There are just forty of the 216 members present and in their seats, when the chaplain of the morning rises and commences reading the Scripture lesson. When he reaches the hymn, there are 60 to 70 present, and by the time the singing is completed, one half the entir delegation are in their seats, and when the prayer is concluded, two thirds, and sometimes three quarters are ready for business-not Conference business, but the private business of reading the morning papers! If it should happen that during the first hour, half a dozen members rise from their seats in a mental maze, and ask for explanations of what is going on, or make motions which they could not make if they had given attention to the p gress of business, who will wonder?

PROGRESS. We are reaching the point of finished work, of positive progress. Reports of standing committees are coming in freely, and decisive action, on some of them, is reache For example we have, this morning, reports, in part, from the committees on Revisals, on Itinerancy, on Extension of Time, on Missions, on Revision of Ritual and o German Hymn Book. These lie over, under the rule one day before action can be had on them. The Bish ops having answered a call for information in regard to the wants of Episcopal work, by advising the election of two additional for the home work, and two for foreign missions, Friday morning of the present week was fixed as the time to elect as many Bishops as the Confere

NEW MISSION CONFERENCES. The adoption of the following resolutions is conclusi evidence that our church is fulfilling its great mission of preading Scriptural holiness over the world. In the first form of the first resolution the "concurrence of the presiding Bishop" was not necessary to the validity of Con ference action. The reason for this restriction upon their power is found, chiefly, in two facts: 1st, the presumed want of familiarity with current changes in our econom which might prevail in the corners of the earth, and 20 the fact that many members of those Conferences will be converted heathen.

The resolution as amended and adopted is as follows 1. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this General Conference, our foreign missions should be organized into Mission Annual Conferences, so soon as their condition severally shall render such organization proper, and that such Mission Conferences should possess all the rights, powers and privileges of other Annual Conferences, with the concurrence of the presiding bishop, excepting that of sending delegates to the General Conference, and of drawing its annual quividends from the avails of the Book drawing its annual dividends from the avails of the Bool Concern and the Chartered Fund, and of voting on con-stitutional changes proposed in the Discipline. The second and third resolutions were then taken up

and adopted as follows : 2. Resolved, That the General Conference instruct the bishops to organize the missions in India into a Mission Annual Conference, with powers limited as above, as soon

3. Resolved, That the General Conference authorize the bishops to organize any other of our Foreign Missio into Mission Conferences, subject to the above limitation when in their judgment it is desirable and practicable.

The fourth resolution was taken up, as follows: 4. Resolved, That it be the judgment of this General Conference that a visitation to our principal Foreign Missions should be made by one of our bishops as often as practicable,—at least once in four years. This was laid on the table until it should be determined how many new Bishops should be created. ishops should be created. "INVITED OUT."

City authorities, and managers of public Institution are paying the Conference some attentions. The followritations were received this morning and accepte with thanks :

An invitation to visit Independence Hall. An invitation to visit the House of Refuge. An invitation to attend a special musical entertain

at the Blind Asylum. AFRICAN M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE. This body is holding its session in another chur

this city; and at 9 o'clock this morning, they received the nted delegates of our General Conference-Rev. Dr. Wise and Rev. Mr. Cunningham. It was a pro foundly interesting occasion-the mother church sending her kindly greetings to her sable daughter. The delegat were cordially, enthusiastically received, and their ele quent speeches fully appreciated. For want of space s impossible to report them here.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has three Bishops, Payne, Nazrey, and Quinn. It has a member ship of 40,000; their churches number 1,696; their estate is valued at \$,2,000,000; their traveling minister number 500, and their local 2,000; they have a Bool Concern in Philadelphia and a weekly paper-the " Chris tian Recorder"-neatly printed and well edited. The Conference is composed of 155 members. The church was organized in 1816, and has had wonderful prosperity

Ninth Day-Thursday, May 12.

POWERS OF BISHOPS. The Committee on Episcopacy reported that the Bishop has full power over Presiding Elders' districts, and may, it event of the decease of a Presiding Elder, divide the dis trict into two, and furnish temporary presiding officer with powers, or he may appoint a Presiding Elder to th charge of a station. The report was adopted. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

nittee reported an amendment to the consti tion of the Sunday School Union, so that the Societ may extend help to schools not ecclesiastically connect with us. This is to enable the Society to reach the Freet men and other necessitous cases more or less intimatel connected with us. The report as adopted also embr a resolution of gratitude to God for the success of the cause, and complimenting the vigilant and faithful ser vices of Dr. Wise; also a resolution hailing with joy th rns of 1863, which show the number of schools in the church to be 13,088; officers and teachers, 148,582; nolars, 844,706; conversions during the term, 70,000 making an increase of 279 schools, 8,055 officers and teachers, and 94,588 scholars, which, with an addition of 148 bound volumes and 129 paper-covered books and tracts to our catalogue, affords the highest encouragem

NEW RITUALS, The report of the Committee on Rituals comction, the most of the morning was spent in the disc sion of certain amendments, and there appeared to be some Nickerson, John Borrowscale, Edw. H. Du

untary. Dr. Hibbard dissented, and, as it seems to us with great force and point, declared that he would not sit reeping with the self-respect of the body, after deliberating wer these things from year to year (for since 1856 they had been considering the matter), to let it be regarded as altogether optional with each man whether he will take the prescribed form, or make one for himself. We are not play ing; but we are solemnly delivering to the church a cano which is, it is true, not a term of church fellowship, but a condition of church propriety. He would not feel at lib-erty to use a form of his own when the church had a pre-

MISSIONS AND MISSION SECRETARIES

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the General Conference grant the request of the Foreign German Mission Conference, and change the name of the Conference into "The Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland." Another, resolution proposing the election of two As

taries was discussed, but no vote reached before the hour of adjournment. Evening. EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND. This evening the Conference attended an enterts

specially provided by the Pennyslvania Institution for the Blind. It would be difficult to convey, in words, a just npression of the rare interest of the occasion. It should be borne in mind that this is the largest institution of the kind in the world, with the exception of the school at Paris. From the beginning down to Christ, and from Christ to the latter part of the 18th century (1784), nothing was done to give any systematic educational advan-tages to this unfortunate class, but they were left to ignorance, poverty, darkness and contempt. This school has about 175 pupils, gathered from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, all of whom are not only taught in the sciences, but to earn a live ihood.

The exercises of the syening consisted of instrumental erformances by an orchestra of about forty performers, mbracing string, wind and reed instruments, also vocal mances in solo, duet and full chorus, and explanaions by the principal, Mr. Wm. Chapin, of the system of struction, accompanied by exercises by some of the pupils in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, etc.

There was many a moist eye in the audience, as houghts of the sad condition of these poor sightless but happy boys and girls, and thoughts of gratitude to God Thursday, dame Nature, finding it impossible to resist the full tide of melody of the "Grand Hallelujah Chorus," as performed by the choir of eighty voices. Such expressive faces, sad and happy by turns! If only fine eyes could be added to countenances trained to such refined power of communicating emotion, we should have the perfection of human beauty, so far as facial expression can go.

Thursday, dame Nature, finding it impossible to resis the tidal wave of cheerful feeling, brushed the clouds from the task new of cheerful feeling, brushed the clouds from the tidal wave of cheerful feeling, brushed the clouds from the face preparatory to the exhibition, which occurred it the afternoon. It was one of the best I ever witnessed a this Seminary. Eleven young ladies and an equal number of young gentlemen took part in the exercises. A prize had been offered for the best Essay, which was refined to make the prize had been offered for the best Essay, which was upon the prize had been offered for the best Essay, which was a suggestion of the Committee, the friends had madup a purse, and Miss Hannah T. Curtis, of Searsport was presented with a sulendid conv of Shaksnearo. sion can go.

One girl performed examples in arithmetic on the slate" by means of movable types; another, by a purely mental process, extracted the square root of any number of not more than six figures; another, being alled on to print with the "pin-type" any sentiment she liked, printed, "We welcome the Conference"-a sentiment which called forth a generous response. Drawings and bead-work by a boy deaf and dumb and blind were exhibited, which seemed little short of miraculous. Near the conclusion of the exercises, Rev. Dr. Crary,

of St. Paul, was called on to give expression to the sentiment of the Conference. His remarks were appropriate, elegant and touching. But space will not allow a report.

LAYMEN'S MEETING IN BOSTON.

It will be remembered that a notice appeared in the Herald of April 27th, calling a meeting of "all favorable to Lay Representation," on Tuesday, May 3d. At this neeting it was thought advisable to hold another meeting, and to enlarge the call so as to include "all within the bounds of the New England Conference," and "all intersted in the subject, for or against, to be held on Tuesday, May 9th. As it was too late for notification in the He ald, circulars were sent to the several societies in the Con ference to be read from the pulpit.

At the appointed time, a goodly number of Laymen and Ministers assembled in Hanover St. M. E. Church. Boston. The meeting was organized by the appointment Thomas Kneil, Pliny Nickerson, and David Snow, as Vice Presidents; and Franklin Rand as Secretary. At the invitation of the President, Rev. Mr. Trafton

The following resolutions were offered by the Se and after an able and eloquent speech from Bro. Kneil were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in 1860 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church invited an avowal of the wisher of the Laity in reference to their being represented in that body; and whereas, the vote of the membership in the New England Conference was decidedly favorable to the measure; and whereas, our relation to the church affects measure; and whereas, our relation to the church affects our dearest interests and most sacred duties; therefore Resolved, 1. That we deem it not improper for ourselves or our brethren to meet together for mutual consultation, and in a respectful and Christian manner to give expression to our views and feelings on any matter agitating the

nind of the church.

2. That toward the Methodist Episcopal Church,—its

2. That toward the Methodist Episcopal Church,—its ministry and membership, its doctrines and Discipline and usages,—we cherish the most profound respect and loyal affection; and it is because we love her that we seek in our present action her higher usefulness and honor.

3. That we heartily accept the idea that "Methodism is a child of Providence." So thought Mr. Wesley, and though at first he had but a faint conception of the method or results of his labors, he was always looking for more light, and wise to discern and prompt to follow every clear indication of God's plan. Strikingly does this appear in his overcoming his own deep-rooted prejudices in ctear indication of God's plan. Strikingly does this appear in his overcoming his own deep-rooted prejudices in the employment of lay co-operation. And so in all other matters relating to English Methodism and embraced in his field of vision. But his nationality and education alike precluded his devising a form of government for his followers in this country that should be perfectly adapted to a modern, democratic people, and in entire harmony with American ideas and institutions.

American ideas and institutions.

4. That while the zeal and spirituality of our ministry and the general prevalence of democratic ideas have both contributed to prevent abuse in the administration of our ecclesiastical affairs, we can but think that the absence of the laity from the supreme councils of the church, and the failure of the Discipline properly to recognize the right of saffrage and the representative principle, has repelled from our communion many good men, and has been felt by our

own members to be anomalous and obnoxious.

5. That the extraordinary change in the circumstances of Methodism,—from being a subordinate society in the Church of England, to its present commanding position as a leading church in this leading nation of the world,—from a nucley missioners and incomments. a leading church in this leading nation of the world,—
from a purely missionary and pioneer work, to one of culture, permanence and maturity, embracing benevolent,
educational and financial interests of the greatest magnitude,—makes still more imperative the authorized counsels and co-operation of the Laity; while it would thus
conform us to the usage of the Jewish, the Apostolic, and
Reformation burches, and all modern Christendom save
only the Church of Rome.

6. That great as has been the efficiency of Methodism
in the past, we believe that with this still closer union of the

only the Church of Rome.

6. That great as has been the efficiency of Methodism in the past, we believe that with this still closer union of the lay and clerical forces, and the bringing of the whole body into more personal and responsible connection with each other and with all the great interests of the church, a tenfold power for good would be evolved.

7. That we cannot accept the assertion that the late yote on Lay Representation is a final decision against it. On the contrary, considering that we had become habituated to the present plan,—that so little opportunity is offered by our system for interchange of views and the development of opinion among the laity,—that in the heat of controversy while defending the church as a whole against schismatics, and other opponents from without, we may have committed ourselves too strongly on questionable points,—that so limited a time was given for discussion and action on the recommendation of the last General Conference,—and that even then a considerable majority in the older portions of the church favored the measure,—we think the vote indicates a growing conviction in the mind of the church of the desirableness of the proposed change. With suitable time for consideration, and fair opportunities for brotherly discussion, we are confident this conviction will soon become general among both ministers and laymen.

ministers and laymen.

8. That we deeply regret the mixing up this question with other issues and parties; and we ardently hope and pray that both the approaching Lay Convention, and the General Conference, will consider the matter on its own merits; that their discussions will be in a spirit of loyalty, independence, candor and convers: and that the merits; that their discussions will be in a spirit of loyalty, independence, candor and coartesy; and that the good Providence so signally manifested in all our history may lead all minds to wise conclusions and harmonious action.

Bro. J. G. Cary offered the following memorial, which was also unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary of the meeting, and for-

by the President and Secretary of the meeting, and forwarded to the General Conference:

We, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the New England Conference, in convention assembled, to the General Conference of said church now in session in the city of Philadelphia:

Fathers and Brethren,—Believing that the election of the Stewards by the members of the church, instead of by the Quarterly Conference as now provided, would remove an important objection significant currence, and would be highly beneficial in its results,—we would respectfully ask its chactment by the General Conference.

The following brethren were appointed Delegates to the Laymen's Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th inst: Lee Claffin, of Hopkinton; Thomas Kmeil, of Westfield; Franklin Rand, John G. Cary, Edwin Ray, and Wm. B. Franklin Rand, John G. Cary, Edwin Ray, and Wm. B. May, of Roxbury, David Snow, Dr. Geo. Fabyan, Pliny

few who objected to Ritual on principle. Not much show of strength, however, was made on this side, and the report, with alight amendment, was adopted. So the next edition of the Discipline will contain some valuable forms way, of Boston; Hon. Wm. Claffin, of Newton; Dr. A. edition of the Discipline will contain some valuable forms for the admission of members into full connection, for laying of corner stones, for dedication of churches, with Bent, of Chelsea; F. A. Clapp, of Worcester; Hon. improvements in some of the other forms.

Thos. P. Richardson, of Lynn; Horace J. Adams, of Lowell; John Hamilton, of Springfield; Nahum Wetheveral that the use of the forms, after all, would be volember of Mariboro'; J. A. Woolson, and L. L. Tower, of

The Secretary was directed to request the publication of the proceedings of the meeting in Zion's Herald, and one hour on the Committee of Revision, if that was the doctrine of the Conference. He declared it to be not in the President and Secretary were authorized to call anoth er meeting whenever they deem it expedient. Adjourned LEE CLAFLIN, President

FRANKLIN RAND, Secretary. Boston, May 9, 1864.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. The Trustees requested me to make a report of the antiversary exercises. The many friends of the institution are thankful to the Giver of all good for its prosperity. At the spring term there were 211 students.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees, Rev. James B. Crawford, A.M., was unanimously re-elected Principal; Miss Calista C. Meader was continued as the first female teacher; and Mr. W. Haskell, a graduate of Old Yale, and a remarkable linguist, was elected teacher of languages. The Committee on the Faculty will employ other teachers as they may be needed.

Monday and Tuesday, May 2d and 3d, were devoted to the examination of classes in the various branches usually taught in schools of this grade. Arriving there late Tuesday, I only heard a few of the examinations. I understood they were very satisfactory.

ly taught in schools of this grade. Arriving there late Tuesday, I only heard a few of the examinations. I understood they were very satisfactory.

Tuesday evening the Calorhetorian Society offered their friends a Concert at Lyceum Hall, by the Bangor Quintette Club, which afforded much pleasure to all present. This club consists of Mr. Wilder, who is extensively known as a fine singer, and of four young gentlemen from the Bangor Theological Seminary. They are becoming great favorities with the people. We entirely forgot that nature was doing her best to make the dark and rainy night dreary indeed, as we listened to the sweet sounds of this beautiful musical entertainment. If the people of the surrounding villages desire to enjoy an evening during the beautiful months of May and June, let them send for this club. The strains will be in harmony with the green fields and fair flowers as they float away on the evening air.

Wednesday afternoon thirteen young men appeared on the platform as competitors for the prize—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The Declamations were very good as a whole; several were worthy of high commendation. The Committee awarded the prize to Morris W. Prince, of Warren. The Quintette Club were on the platform, and sang pieces with fine effect. The church was filled to overflowing.

In the evening, Rev. Edward Cooke, D. D., of Boston, delivered the address of the occasion, on "Success and Failure in life." It was lucid, practical, and well adapted to do the young people—good; more profitable than a flicht into the rezions of transcendentalism, which might

Failure in life." It was lucid, practical, and well adapted to do the young people—good; more profitable than a flight into the regions of transcendentalism, which might make imaginary youth feel that all the space between the carth and zenith is filled with stars and rainbow hues, or that they were being switched through the celestial regions on the tail of a comet.

Thursday, dame Nature, finding it impossible to resist the tidal wave of cheerful feeling, brushed the clouds from her face preparatory to the exhibition, which occurred in

up a purse, and Miss Hannah T. Curtis, of Searsport, was presented with a splendid copy of Shakspeare's works. It was well deserved. There were some other excellent Essays, but, as "all comparisons are invidious," I will not particularize. Some wished there were more prizes as they took their "Last look at Trinidad." The Salutatory in Latin, by Frank H. Beale, of Bucksport, was a very creditable performance, and other young men acted their parts exceedingly well. The valedictory was well written and well delivered. The teachers have reason to be satisfied with the evidence given through all these services of their most faithful and earnest labors; and the friends of the institution should thank God and take courage.

ost moors; and take courage.

In the evening the students entertained their friends at a social levee. It was an hour that left in the soul very pleasant memories. The most pleasant scene in these anniversary exercises was the hearty and continued cheering over the successful ones as the prizes were awarded. Miss Doe, the successful music teacher, presided at the piano, surrounded by her birds of song.

"Like the funeral knell, The winds sighed still, 'Beloved, fare thee well.'"

E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN. NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.

**NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.*

**The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since March 9, 1864:

**From New Bedford, 1st M. E. Church,

**Rev. G. W. H. Clark, Nashua, N. H.,

**Rev. John G. Cary, constituting himself Life Member,

**Revs. J. Cummings, G. Haven, B. K.

**Pierce, and W. R. Clark, constituting

W. C. Brown, Esq., Life Member,

**Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New London, to constitute Rev. N. E. Cobleigh Life Member,

**Collection at Anniversary at Conference,

P. Magee, Esq., for collections in New Hampshire Conference,
P. Magee, Esq., for collections in
Providence Conference.

P. Magee, Esq., for collections in N. England Conference,
P. Magee, Esq., for collections in
Maine Conference, Maine Conference,
P. Magee, Esq., for collections in
Vermont Conference

Vermont Conference,
Bequest of Mrs. Eleanor Trafton, of
Boston. PLINY NICKERSON, Treasurer BUCKSPORT DISTRICT.

t a District Stewards' Meeting, held at Buckspo 5, the following brethren were elected delegates East Maine Annual Conference: Hon. M. J. Talbot, of East Machias. Capt. Libbeus Curtis, of Searsport. Joshua Hooper, Esq., of Castine. John Wentworth, of Bucksport.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.

It will be remembered by the preachers of this District rho were present at the last Ministerial Association, that t was voted to prepare historical sketches of the several hurches in Rhode Island with reference to their publica-ion in a permanent form. The undersigned, with Dr. Coggeshall, was appointed a committee to carry out the vishes of the brethren thus expressed. It was also voted or request each pastor to write a history of his own church request each pastor to write a history of his own churc be submitted to the committee as soon as prepare toose preachers who were not in the district at the tim Those preachers who were not in the district at the tim-his action was taken are hereby informed of the arrange ment, and invited to assist in carrying it out. So far a practicable, it may be well to have the papers ready a he next meeting of the Association, when all concerned will be able to compare notes.

be able to compare notes. sewport, May 12. L. D. DAVIS. BRETHREN:-Now is the time to take the tract colle ion. The wounded soldiers will more than ever welcome incomparable "Good News." The Christian Connission distributes all the society can donate. Send 370. Magee a heavy collection, as a thank-offering, once. It is greatly needed. See Report in Minutes.

Per order COMMITTEE ON TRACT CAUSE.

CORRECTIONS. The Minutes do not give the people of Southampto redit for their preacher's salary. I cannot say whethe he mistake was mine or not, but permit me to my that was all paid, and much more. L. R. S. BREWSTER.

In the minutes of the Providence Conference, the Cen Church at Provincetown is credited only \$2.57 nerican Bible Society; it should be \$11.50. For ence Claimants \$10.00; it should be \$60.00. G. W. BRIDGE.

In the Providence Conference Minutes, Cochesett is reported \$2.00 for the Sabbath School Union. I pai \$4.00 to the proper person for this object at Conference J. C. ALLEN.

LIBERIA MISSION CONFERENCE.—The session he Annual Conference was held at Marshall. It mmenced on the 9th of February, 1864, and lasted five days. The following are the appointments: Monrovia District, B. R. Wilson, P. E.-H. H. Whitfield, and H. B. Matthews, Superintendent. app. Mount Circuit, P. Gross. Junk Circuit, J. D.

St. Paul's River District, J. W. Roberts. St. Paul's River District, J. W. Roberts, P. E.—Clay Ashland Circuit, J. W. Roberts, H. E. Fuller, and O. Richards, Superintendent. Millsburgh and White Plains, P. Coker, J. Cambell. Careysburg Circuit, D. Ware. Goliah Mission, W. P. Kennedy. Quea Mission, C. A. Pitman.

Bassa District, W. H. Tyler, P. E.—Buchanan Circuit, J. G. Thompson. Edina Circuit, W. H. Tyler. Sinou Circuit, N. P. Russ. Cape Palmas Circuit, T. Fuller, J. C. Lowrie.

The statistics for 1864 are as follows: Members, 1,351; probationers, 142; local preachers, 36; native members, 98; number of schools, 19; officers and teachers, 164; scholars, 978; churches, 19—probable value, \$20,908; parsonages, 5—value, \$2,50; infant baptisms, 76; adult baptisms, 94; leaths, 19.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT.-Rev. S. H. Reals write God has blessed the labors of his servants in several places in the East. Interesting revivals in Whiting, Lu-bee, Eastport, Robinson, Calais, Cooper and Cutler. About one hundred and fifty conversions in all of these places, for which we praise the Lord. A Quarterly Meeting in East Machias reminded us of former days, when the people made some sacrifice to get to these meetings.

fifty or sixty of whom spoke of love to God in one hour. The stream of slavation flowed freely, and our carnest prayer was that all our Quarterly Meetings may be seasons of like refreshing. Several were baptized and received into the church."

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. At this writing, nine days of the session of the General Conference have passed away. The Committees are all organized, and zealously at work upon the business, the memorials, and the resolutions referred to them for their faithful consideration. The Com mittees are so numerous that every delegate in delegations of only four from a Conference, is placed on at of these committees meet at the same hour in different parts of the city, it is impossible to have in all a full representation. It is a rare thing to find half of any large committee present at one time. Suppose a third or a fourth are present, that being a quorum, the The address of the first was read from manuscr important measure and are just ready to vote, when one, two, or three members, leaving other committees, come in, and the whole subject must be explained and all the points discussed over again. When these Committee to make similar objections, and the whole process must be repeated a third time. This is a fair pecimen of the way business proceeds in most, if not all, of the important Committees. This is an inside view which the reporters, not being present, canno give. No one is to blame for this; it cannot be avoided as committees are now constituted.

NO TIME TO BE IDLE. The Conference meets at half past eight in the norning. Some of the delegates board two miles from the seat of the Conference. Breakfast over they must hurry to the place to be in season to be at the opening. We have just time after the adjournment and the notices to burry back to dinner, and then hurry to meet some one of four committeesthese hold to tea time, and after tea another committee meeting. Those delegates who are faithful t their trusts and duties, find it " all work and no play." There is no time to look around this great city to " see the sights," and admire its plainness. If a delegate happens to be an editor, he must "drive the quill " into the " small hours " of the night, while his readers are soundly sleeping, in order to fill his column in the paper. That may account in part for

sleepy editorials. · BISHOP MORRIS' SERMON. On Tuesday last, at 10 1-2, P. M., the senior Bish op was in his place to preach his semi-centennial ser mon as requested by the unanimous vote of the Con ference. He has completed the seventieth year of his life, and the fiftieth year of his ministry. As to the matter of the sermon it is unnecessary to speak, as we shall soon give it to our readers. It occupied just an hour in the delivery, and was listened to through out with close and delighted attention. It was delivered with great ease, in a clear, distinct voice, and in a neat, easy, concise, perspicuous style, for which the Bishop has long been justly celebrated. It was received with marked satisfaction, with loud responses, and several times with demonstrations of applause. He excels in the art or the genius of simplicity in stating his propositions and putting his coints. It requires no effort to understand him, no labor to follow him. There were points where he might have produced a perfect furor of enthusiasm, if he had been so disposed; but he never turned aside from the simple thread of his discourse, and promptly left his points when he had fairly made them. A oid not in the least disturb his own mir

terial gravity. He bears up remarkably well under the weight of threescore years and ten, increased by the almost unceasing labors of fifty years in the ministry, most of which has been spent in the itinerant or episcopal work. We cannot discover the least signs of intellectual decay. He has a beautiful character. He is emphatically, taken all in all, a glorious old man. He has a good record, and will live long in the esteem and affections of the church; forever in its history.

NEW OFFICERS! This General Conference will probably order se eral additional officers for the church. The Bishop have expressed to the Conference their judgmen that two additional Bishops are required for the United States, and two Missionary Bishops, one for Europe and Asia, and one for Africa." At this writing, Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., it is uncertain whether the Conference will be willing to elect Missionary Bishops expressly for the foreign work; but we may safely calculate that at least three new Bishops will be elected, perhaps four. The Conference has appointed Friday, the 20th inst., immediately after the reading of the Journal, as the time for electing the number of Bishops that may be ordered.

The Committee on Missions have recommended the election of two Assistant Corresponding Missionary Secretaries, one to reside in New York, and one somewhere in the West. This will require an additional Assistant Missionary Secretary, as we have no doubt that the Conference will adopt the recommen dation of the Committee. Who will consent to fill these offices we cannot tell until after the elections We deem it unwise to mention in advance the name of prominent candidates; things are wholly unsettled now: the man who is favorably mentioned to-day, may be unacceptable to-morrow. A few days will determine the whole matter as to who shall be taken and

who left. California petitioned strongly and plead eloquently and earnestly before the Committee for an Assistant Missionary Secretary to reside on the Pacific Coast; but their application was not recommended. We be lieve that our California brethren need some consider ation for their request, and if a secretary cannot conistently be granted them, some other arrangement night be made to meet the demands of the missionary

interests on that coast. EPISCOPAL AND EDITORIAL. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., by, special invitation, the Bishops and the editors of our church periodicals dined together at Mr. D. Beidleman's, 1015 Green Street. For some cause not known to us the renerable Dr. Elliott, of the Central Christian Adpocate, was not present. In this arrangement Zion's Herald was recognized as a church paper, and its edior was honored with a seat among the invited quests. Besides the six Bishops and ten Editors present, were Illinois Wesleyan University, and Dr. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburg Female College; also, Dr. J. Castle and Rev. Mr. Longacre, of the Philadelphia Conference. The only ladies present, except the accom-plished hostess, were Mrs. Dr. Nast and Mrs. Dr. Eddy. The interview was very pleasant, enlivened with free conversation and an occasional mirthful

anecdote. Ample justice was done by all parties to the elebegan to give way, not an editor of that company showed the white feather; and though many of the comrades, falling back, had disappeared from the conflict, yet being ably supported by the two Presidents, not a single knight of the quill retired from his positimely movement all fell back in excellent order to their former position. That pleasant social hour will not be soon forgotten. A pleasant life and many blessings be to those who provided the entertainment,

Truly the "world moves." The church as well as towns, and at love feast Sunday morning there were brethren and sisters present from five different towns, the nation is making history. The events of this General Conference will mark an important epoch in the annals of the church, and place a new milestor on the highway of progress. It is nothing new of strange for the General Conference to receive dele gates from the Methodist brethren in England, Ireland, or the Canadas, bringing their fraternal Christian greetings; nor is it a novel thing to reciprocat the favor by appointing delegates to carry our own salutations and congratulations back to the same ecclesiastical bodies. But to take the initiative, and appoint a delegation to bear our Christian and friendly regards to a General Conference of colored mini ters, and to receive with the highest marks of respect and approbation a delegation of colored men from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is something new in the history of merican Methodism

THE COLORED DELEGATES. This morning, Friday at 11 o'clock, the deputati of five ministers from the African Methodist Episc least four different committees. When two or three pal General Conference came in, escorted by a co mittee duly appointed to receive them, and were in troduced to Bishop Morris, and by him to the Con ference. Three of them delivered addresses, Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Revels, and Rev. Mr. Kennel business commences, a resolution is presented and thoroughly discussed. All are satisfied that it is an ties he had not had time since his appointment of the delegation, to commit it to memory. The other two spoke without notes. Their addresses were highly respectful, both in spirit and manner, appropriate to the time and place, and characterized by good, sound, are converted to the measure proposed, and the vote is about to be taken, in comes another portion of the indistinct in his utterence, rose with his theme into impassioned eloquence, and into earnest and genuine flights of oratory. Several times during the address the Conference violated one of its own resolution which forbids all clapping and stamping in the Conference during its session; and under the eloquent strokes of the last speaker burst into a tempest violent and prolonged applause. That was another great and triumphant hour in the proceedings of this General Conference.

We observed that Rev. Mr. Thornton, who non the platform, after the addresses were over rose rom his seat, went and shook hands with those colored ministers just as cordially and as heartily as they had worn a skin as white and delicate as own. It seemed to us that the distinguished English delegate entered into the spirit of that greeting with less reserve and more earnest cordiality than any other persons on the platform. It might, however all be in the eye, but it seemed so to us, nevertheles For this manifestation of Christian and fraternal courtesy by our brethren towards an oppressed and a hitherto despised race, we heartily thank God. Are we not justified in saying and repeating what is so expressive and appropriate, "The world moves?"
As we write, we feel just like shouting, "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth and good will to men." "Hallelujab, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." We must stop writing on this subject, o we shall become excited, though it lacks but five

inutes of 12 o'clock at night. ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT. The Committee on the State of the Country prepared an appropriate address to President Lin-coln, and will nominate to-morrow morning a Committee of five to bear it to Washington and present it n due form, consisting of Bishop Ames, Dr. Cummings, Col. Moody, Dr. George Peck and Dr. Elliott. We have no doubt that the Conference will con firm the nomination and appoint the above named delegation. METHODISTS ARE EXCITABLE SOMETIMES.

Just as the session was about to close to-day, Co Moody announced, in his loud, stentorian voice, a telegraphic despatch just received from New York that Gen. Lee had surrendered to Gen. Grant with 40,000 men. A loud, tumultuous shout and cheering suddenly arose, and this grave body of divines for a few moments became unmanageable. They soon after vein of pleasantry would occasionally crop out a lit- came to order, and the session closed in a quiet and tle, which kept the audience in a pleasant mood, al. orderly manner. If Methodist preachers are not natriotic and loval, we shall certainly not find any who are out of the army.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-its Justice and Expediency By Gilbert Haven. Boston: James P. Magee. W have barely room to announce this neat little pam phlet of 46 pages, in which Lay Representation, "its groundwork in the Bible and Church History," and its Benefits," are discussed by a clergyman who has given much attention to the subject. Persons enclosing 15 cents to the publisher will receive a copy prepaid. The work will undoubtedly obtain a wide

circulation. LIFE INSURANCE.—This matter is receiving morand more attention, and all the good companies, such as the "New England," and the "Connecticut Mutual," for whom we advertise, are greatly increasing their business. We print among the advertisement on the next page the Annual statement of this latte company. It is really an interesting and gratifying document to read. We are glad to say that we think it one of the best managed companies in the country and that Mr. Ray, the Boston Agent, is a gentleman of integrity and capacity, and long experience in his

Young Men's Christian Associations.-I will be seen by a notice in another column that th Ninth Annual National Convention of Delegate from the above organizations will be held in this city

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Received from Mrs: Amanda Harrington, \$1.00; Rev. O. R. Wilson, 1.00; N. C. Strout, 50 cents; David Snow Boston, 5.00; A Friend, Ellington, Vt., 2.00; Another Friend, same place, 1.00.

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN PALMER. Camp Palmer, Newbern, N. C.

MR. EDITOR :- When I left my brethren of the Proidence Conference, some of them said, "Let us hear from you through the Herald. It has been less than a month ce I entered my present field of labor; and when I came, I had, as the sailors say, "all the ropes to learn. Well, I have learned some things already, and if I remain any length of time, shall doubtless learn more. Amongst her things, I have found out that every chaplain cann work after the same plan. My regiment is scattered, only about a third of it being in this camp. And they have so much to do in guard and picket duty, and work about the camp, that we can have dress parade, even, only once a week, and the weather has been such for two Sabbatl past, that even that has been prevented. It is true then are other ways in which a chaplain can do the soldier good aside from public religious services. And that just what I meant by the impracticability of following on any uniform plan. The fact is, we have to take men and things just as we find them; and we find them very different in different regiments. It is certainly as true in r two Presidents of colleges, Dr. O. S. Munsel, of the gard to the chaplaincy, as to the ministry anywhere, tha next to the baptism of the Holy Ghost there is no qualification more indispensably requisite to efficiency than good practical common sense. Happy is he who has a good share of it.

But I intended to say a few words about my regimen We are encamped four miles west of Newbern, on Trent road. We are on what was a rebel planta "big house" was just in front of where my tent is lo cated. It is a pleasant and healthy location for this ma larious country. Six companies of the regiment have gant and sumptuous dinner. Bishop Ames expressed his assent to the doctrine laid down by Dr. Thomson that it was a religious duty to take good care of the body. All the editors present stood up to their work like men, and ably vindicated their claims to a good seemed to do everything they could to make it pleasant digestion. When the line wavered and the ranks for the chaplain. In a word, I have been most cordially received, both by officers and men, and I hope by the blessing of God to do them good.

that Newbern will be attacked; but we are liable to be at tacked at any time, and driven within the entrenchm of the town. We had a little scare here last Sur night, about bedtime. Two men reported at the hea quarters of the colonel that they saw rockets in the dire tion of the Gully, one of our outposts five miles west, and through which, in case of an attack, it is thought that the

friends began to come on Saturday from surrounding | THE GENERAL CONFERENCE MAKING HISTORY. | were in the saddle, ready to move to the place indicated. But it proved to be a false alarm. An excited imagina-tion probably mistook the operations of a lightning bug, near by, for the explosion of a rocket at a distance.

It is possible, and even probable, that we shall not long emain in this place, although if you should see the beau tiful tents and rural cottages of some of our officers, you might think we intended to stay here for years. We are looking with great interest to the operations of the army in Virginia, and if they will just let us go up and partic ipate in that little job, we will be thankful, but we are ound to obey orders. I would like to have my friends all understand that I am enjoying camp life very much, in the comfortable persuasion that I am in the way of duty. ANTHONY PALMER, Chaplain 12th N. Y. Cavalry.

PERSONAL.

Mary Ann, wife of Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, died in great peace, at the Methodist Parsonage in Little Comp ton, R. I., May 11, aged 52 years.

The Methodist preachers of Providence and vicinity omposing the "Providence Preachers' Meeting," has decided to keep one of their number in the employ of the U. S. Christian Commission, so long as their services may e needed, and supply the pulpit of the delegate during his absence. Rev. W. McDonald, of Chestnut Street Church has been requested to serve as their first represen tative. He consents, and has already left for the Army of

Rev. H. S. White, of the Providence Conference, and Chaplain of the 5th Rhode Island Regiment, is reported as having been taken prisoner by the rebels, near Newbern, N. C. The report is, no doubt, correct. He is said to have gone out some ten miles from Newbern to visit a company of his regiment, and to spend the night with them. While there they were attacked by the rebels, and nothing has been heard from Bro. White.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. From the War.

VIRGINIA .- In the Herald last week we barely referr o the battle on Friday, May 6, which was followed nake an attack at 5 o'clock A. M., but the rebel General Hill made an attack on Gen. Sedewick at 4 1-2 o'clock and our centre, Gen. Warren's corps, was also hotly en gaged. At 11 o'clock Gen. Longstreet attacked our left, On Monday, the 9th inst, he moved in force from the under Gen. Hancock, but the rebels met with such determined resistance that they were compelled to retire, and our troops pursued them a mile, taking possession of the Richmond and the South. Gen. Terry reached the rail enemy's entrenchments and holding their ground until mid afternoon, there being in the meantime only a random fire. About 4 1-2 P. M. Longstreet again advanced, having received reinforcements. His first line melted away inder the fire of Hancock's troops, but our men finally gave way before the solid masses of the enemy, and wer obliged to retire to their former position. At dusk the the east; they thus prepared to bivouac for the night, two armies occupied essentially the same ground that they At midnight the enemy attempted to surprise and capture did in the morning. After dusk the enemy suddenly appeared on our right, making an attack on Sedgwick's corps. Ricketts' division was driven in, but the break was mended by the other divisions and by reinforce from Warren's corps. As this part of our line protected the trains on the road from Germania Ford, this success of the rebels might have proved a serious disaster to the ferring to these and the cavalry operations, Gen. Butler army had the rebels continued to press Sedgwick. But the rebels ceased their attack, the wagons were sent forward, in the rear of our left, toward Chancellorsville, and Sedgwick's line was swung back, so that from facing southwest it now faced more nearly west.

Saturday morning Gen. Grant was ready to give battle, but as all his trains were not yet up he could not advance. A strong force was concentrated on the centre and right, but the weakened fire of the enemy and the moving masses of men, seen through breaks in the dense wood. isclosed the retreat of the rebels. The battle-field is in the northern part of Spotsylvania County, and Lee was retreating to the Court House a few miles south. In the afternoon General Grant sent his supply and ambulance trains to Fredericksburg, accompanied by the 9th corps, Gen. Burnside. The 2d, Gen. Hancock, 5th, Gen. Warren, and 6th corps, Gen. Sedgwick, took the more direc route, west of Burnside. Gen. Sheridan had preceded the infantry with the cavalry corps, and Gregg's division ought Fitz Hugh Lee from noon until 11 at night, the ntest ceasing when our cavalry were one mile from Spotsylvania Court House. Here they biyouacked, and

Gens. Grant and Meade and staffs joined them during the Sunday morning, Warren's corps arrived, and ser fighting took place between it and Longstreet's corps, and between the Union and rebel cavalry. The other troops not having arrived Gen. Warren was not supported until brought into action. Longstreet was driven from his position, but still held the Court House.

The rivers Mat, Ta, Po and Ny unite and form the Mat-ta-po-ny, which is a branch of the York River. The Po runs southeast, and the Court House is on its northern ank. The rebel position formed a semicircle around the village, with its flanks extending south of the stream. Gen. Meade's line formed a curve 6 miles long, facing the rebel position. Monday, there was no hard fighting, but occasional skirmishing took place. Gen. Sedgwick was killed; the command of the 6th corps then devolved on Gen. Wright. The 2d corps, Gen. Hancock, was on the right of Gen. Grant's line, with Longstreet in front ; then came the 5th corps, Warren, and 6th, Wright, with Ewell facing them; and Burnside on the left, confronting Hill's corps. In the afternoon Hancock crossed the Po, turning Longstreet's flank, pushing him toward the town, and holding the ground obtained.

Tuesday, May 10, skirmishing commenced early the morning and continued until the battle commen the afternoon. Gen. Grant spent the forenoon examining the positions, and issued orders for a general attack at 5 o'clock, P. M, but before that hour arrived the rebels made an attack, moving in heavy columns on the adjoin ing divisions of Hancock and Warren's corps. The 1s division of the 2d corps was forced back to the north side of Po Creek, which is the north branch of Po River the enemy attempted to cross the creek, but were repulsed It has been remarked, as a strange occurrence in history, that those two vast armies, with perhaps 250 canno were so situated, on the 5th and 6th insts., that not a tithe of their artillery was used in the battles they then fought. But in the battle of Tuesday, the more open country and its undulating surface, gave opportunity to use the cannon, and as Longstreeet advanced against the right centre, at 1 and again at 3 o'clock P. M., his columns nelted beneath the terrible fire from musketry and can on. The rebels were forced back by the unvielding bravery of the Union divisions engaged. Hancock there charged upon the rebels, cutting in pieces one of Longstreet's divisions, but the other portions of the line no being advanced at the same time, the 2d corps resumed its former position, and the rebels made no further attempts on the right. Just before sunset Burnside and Wright, on the left of our line, attacked the enemy, forced the mouth of the Roanoke. The gunboats Miami, him back nearly to the Court House and held the position The 2d Vermont captured a rifle pit in advance of the The 2d Vermont captured a ride pit in advance of the line, and held it in spite of the efforts of the rebels to signing to enter the Sound, they made off, as if fear-retake it.

They said they would hold it for six months, if ful of an encounter, but were only anxious to draw the they were supplied with ammunition and rations, but after 9 P. M. they were ordered in, lest the rebels should cut them off. As a result of the day's fight, both wings of the rebel army were forced from their positions and pressed in toward each other, and a large number of prisoners taken, the whole number taken, at the end of this the sixth day of fighting, being over 5,000. Gen. Grant said, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all

Wednesday, there was not much fighting, but the army eceived a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, of the cavalry orps, stating that he had turned the enemy's right, got into his rear, destroyed 10 miles of the Virginia Central under cover of the darkness, succeeded in entering Roan-Railroad, 2 locomotives, 3 trains and a large amount of oke river, where our gunboats could not follow. The supplies. The enemy's cavalry had run off, the people filled with fear, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The scene of these operations was about 20 miles

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—A Hilton Head letsouth of Lee's army, and 30 from Richmond, and still he
ter of May 11, states that sixteen heavy mortars have vas marching toward the rebel capital.

Wednesday, the rebels had been pushing troops to vard our right, and erecting abattis, but Grant conjecured that this was a feint, and instead of reinforcing cock he sent him to the left, at midnight, and placed him between Burnside's corps and Wright's. The darkness and mist concealed the movement from the enemy, and at 4 o'clock, Thursday morning, Hancock attacked the forces in front of him, opening with a withering cannonading and vigorous, persevering charges, which the enemy obstinately resisted, but were soon overwhelmed. Gen. Grant briefly summed up the result of the day's fight, in a dispatch to Secretary Stanton:

"The eighth day of the battle closes, leaving between 8,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, neluding two general officers and over 30 pieces of artil-

"The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch." We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division and one brigade and one regiment entire."

Gen. Edward Jóhnson's division was the one captured, nd the General with it. J. Stewart was the other General

the artillery playing along the whole line, and Warren making repeated but unavailing charges on the enemy's centre, where the blood of the brave men on both sides was freely mingled with the soil. At 5 o'clock, Friday morning, it was found that Lee had abandoned his position and two divisions of our army were sent in pursuit. They came up with the enemy's rear guard at 7.30 A. M The advance on Friday morning, 13th inst., showed that Lee had fallen back 4 miles. In the evening a plan was set on foot to advance our left and change our fre so as to face the west. This movement if successful would bring Meade upon the enemy's rear, and force him to retreat from Richmond toward Gordonsville. As late as Saturday Lee had not retreated. On the 13th inst Gen. Meade congratulated our nobie army on its achieve ments, its valor and endurance. He said they had captured 8,000 prisoners and 18 guns, and told them to thank God and finish the work. Our losses have been exaggerated, although they amount to many thousands Gen. Sheridan, of the cavalry corps, says that he started from Meade's army, May 9, and passed Lee's right, and across his rear, and that night he reached the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam, destroyed 100 cars, 2 locomotives, and stores amounting in all to 15 days' rations for Lee's army, and 10 miles of railroad and telegraph. May 10, he reached Ashland Station, 14 miles from Richmond, where he destroyed 6 miles of the Rich mond and Fredericksburg road and a large amount of supplies. After resuming his march toward Richmond he encountered and whipped Stuart's cavalry. (Richmond papers have since reported that Stuart was killed.) A the same time a party captured the first line of the Rich mond defenses, 3 or 4 miles from the city. During the night they made a demonstration on the second line, but finding them strong made no assault. Sheridan then moved portheast to the Chickshominy. The rehels fol lowed, but were driven within their lines again. A rebe battery was also driven from the Chickahominy. Our gallant troopers encamped on the north bank of the river on the evening of May 12, and on the 13th inst. they re crossed the river at Bottom Bridge, 10 miles southeast of Richmond. May 14, they formed a junction with Butler, on James River. The total loss was 350; 30 cases of mortal wounds were left at farm houses. By this expedition, and the reported operations under Gen. Butler all railroads radiating from Richmond, excepting the one

running southwest to Danville, have been broken It was reported last week that Gen. Butler took posses sion of Petersburg, on the 6th inst; that is a mistake, Landing, to prevent reinforcements reaching Lee from the South. His course was west to the railroad between road after a hard fight, destroying a portion, crossing is turnpike east of the railroad. The forces were disposed so as to guard against an attack from Petersburg or Rich mond, and protect the communication with their base, on a battery, but they found its supporters watchful, and their repeated charges were met by decimating volleys from Spencer's seven shooters; 60 dead rebels were found lying n a small space after the battle was over. Tuesday, the fight was renewed, reinforcements having arrived from Richmond, but Butler remained master of the field. Resaid: " Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further

reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's army." On the 10th inst. Gen. Butler received a dispatch con cerning Gen. Grant's victories, and Butler returned to his intrenchments, judging that Lee would attack him if compelled to retreat to Richmond. Thursday, May, 12, advanced on the enemy's works at Drury's Bluff, (Fort Darling.) on James River. These works are seven miles below Richmond, and 8 miles above City Point. He informed Secretary Stanton that on the 13th inst. Gillmore took a portion of the enemy's works, and on the 14th Smith captured another part, driving the rebels into three square redoubts. Our troops then commenced ringing the artillery into position before the redoubts.

Gen. Kautz's cavalry expedition left Getty's Station, twelve miles from Suffolk, on Thursday, and reached the Blackwater, at Blackwater Ferry, Thursday night, making feints as if to cross in two or three places. He finally marched up the river to Birch Island, which he reached at 3, P. M., and commenced crossing. Here he had a skirnish, and one of his lieutenants was wounded. He ther pushed on for Stony Creek, destroying the railroad and elegraph on the Petersburg and Norfolk road as they crossed it. Reached Stony Creek on Saturday. Here they found about sixty men who were hid in a horse stable and annoyed our men considerably. They surrendered, however, and the bridge, station, steam pumps and a lot of near evening, when a portion of Sedgwick's corps was stroyed. The county bridge across the creek was also burned. The railroad bridge was 110 feet in length. While so engaged at Stony Creek, Col. Spear, with a force, pushed on from Jarrett's Station by the county road. Here he had quite a fight, leading three charges. Our men were annoyed by firing from the houses, and rushing in dragged the men out by main force. The station was destroyed and guns and supplies. Gen. Kautz proceeded to Nottaway river with the main force. At this place they encountered about 1500 rebels and a square redoubt. After a lively fight they drove the rebels into the fort and keeping them engaged proceeded to burn the bridge, 210 feet in length, and destroyed all the Governnent stores that could be found. They left at 5. P. M. on Sunday for Sussex Court House, at which place they remained Sunday night. Resuming their march on Monday, they struck the Petersburg plank road at Littleton, and came within seven miles of Petersburg. From there they struck off for City Point. Reaching the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad they burned bridges, destroyed the telegraph and railroad, and then moved on to a church rteen miles and a half from City Point, where they rested Monday night and marched into City Point on Tuesday morning, May 10th. The men were fed on the country, and plenty of forage obtained. There was no destruction of private property, unless it could be or was used for Government purposes. At one of the telegraph offices a dispatch was captured from the Superintendent of the railroad to Gen. Beauregard, saying he had sent hirty cars to him. Another dispatch from a rebel Major who was captured as he was leaving the building, to Beauregard announced the advent of the Yankees and urged him to hurry up. Alas for Beauregard. The road as been cut so that he cannot "hurry up" over that and for weeks. The march was rapidly made, exceedingly well managed, and the results are of the greatest mportance. The first day's march was 48 miles; 2d,

52; 3d, 53; 4th, 36; 5th, 54; 6th, 13 1-2. Total, 256. NORTH CAROLINA.—The report published last week hat the rebel ram Albemarle was sunk was erroneous. The New York Herald's letter from Newbern, N. C., says that on the 5th inst. the rebel ram Albemarle, ac panied by its satellites, the Cotton Plant and gunboat Bombshell, captured by them at Plymouth, appeared at Whitehead, Ceres and Comodore Hull were lying close to the river in the sound. On perceiving the ram was deram into the Sound. The ram and followers pursued for about twelve miles, when the gunboats Sassacus, Wyo-ming and Matabesett, "double enders," sppeared. Our gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire, and a terrific engagement ensued. The Cotton Plant made her retreat, while the ram retreated up the sound slowly and steadily, and firing rapidly. The gunboat Bombshell was retaken with all on board. The Sassacus, having an iron prow, ran at full speed upon the ram, striking it ahaft the centre, but apparently inflicting no injury. The Sassacus had her forward rudder knocked off and was obliged to retire, closely pursued by the gunboats. The ram, ram has not been seen since the engagement. At latest dates the rebels were still threatening Newbern.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH .- A Hilton Head letbeen mounted in Fort Sumter to fire upon batteries, and four columbiads to command the inside channel. It is understood that a combined naval and land attack has been ordered on Sumter. Seven rebel ironclads are affoat in Charleston harbor. Folly Island has been fully prepared for an attack from the enemy. All indications point to early assumption of rebel offer operations. A Charleston dispatch states that 395 mortar shells were thrown at Fort Sumter on the 6th and 7th inst. Twelve shells were thrown into Charleston on Sat urday and ten on Sunday.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Sherman marching on in Georgia, driving the rebel General John-ston from his strongholds. The Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Thomas, advanced from Chattanooga, Gen. McPherson came in on Johnston's rear from the west, and Gen. Schofield's column from East Tennesses, was to flank him on the east. On the 10th inst. Sherman said: "We are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson took Face Ridge, and I have knowledge tha the Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of captured. Our troops took no positions during the day, except the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the captured in Hancock's morning that the captured in Hancock's morning that the captured day have the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the captured day have the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the captured day have the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the captured day have the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the captured day have the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the captured day have the part of the line captured in Hancock's morning that the line ca Resaca this morning." On the 11th he sent a despatch

scribes the movement as follows : " On Saturday the 7th, yacht, April 27. the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Gen. Thomas advanced on Dalton; but Resaca is a position on the will place McPherson with a strong corps of veteran troops, in the rear of the enemy, while Thomas advances upon the front, and Schofield closes in upon the flank from Cleveland. A dispatch received at Pittsburg, Pa., May 13, says: "Johnston has evacuated Dalton. He had not more than 30,000 men, and would scarcely seem able to make a stand this side of Atalanta. Our forces were very strong, and closing in upon him on all sides."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF .- Gen. Banks' army was at Alexandria, on the 5th inst., and reinforcements had been sent up the river so as to make the army stronger than when it first started on the expedition. Gen. Canby has probably reached Alexandria ere this, and assumes command in place of Gen. Banks.

Congressional.

SENATE - Monday, May 9, a bill was passed appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of a branch mint at San Francisco.

Tuesday, the amended Bank Bill was passed. Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Bowman, of Indiana, (Methodjst,) was elected Chaplain .- The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the Red River disaster .- The bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department was passed.

House -Monday, the Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report on the ill treatment of our soldiers in rebel hands. The Committee have come to the conclusion that the rebel policy is to starve and ill treat our men so that they will be unfit to return to military service.

Wednesday, the joint resolution to drop from the Army rolls all unemployed Generals was passed. Generals who are not on duty, the 1st of July, which they have been engaged in for three months previous to that date, are dropped from the rolls, excepting Generals who are prisoners or disabled in the service. Generals of volunteers, who have been taken from the regular army, and who may be dropped from the rolls, will be remanded to their old

Thursday, the bill giving homesteads to sailors and soldiers from confiscated rebel lands was passed. The bill makes no distinction of color.

Domestic.

THANKSGIVING .- May 9, President Lincoln addressed the following "To the Friends of Union and Liberty:' "Enough is known of army operations within the last few days to claim our especial gratitude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon, Him without whom all human effort is vain, I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God."

DETERMINATION .- A newspaper correspondent writing from Washington says:

"In describing the battle (May 10) the officers who have arrived here wounded say that the officers and men on both sides stood up with the evident determination to on our sides stood up with the critical determination to make this the closing campaign, the ranks standing face to face within quarter musket range and firing without fluching, the rear ranks closing up the gaps caused by the fall of their comrades in front. As said by a wounded officer to-day, if it is to be a Kilkenny fight Grant has the langest fail to his cat and must come out heat?" longest tail to his cat and must come out best."

On the 10th inst. the Sanitary Commission sent a steamboat and barge from Washington to Aquia Creek. The boat carried 70 or 80 tons of hospital stores and 60 trained relief agents and nurses; the barge took horses and wagons to transport the stores to Fredericksburg and elsewhere, by which the Commission hoped to meet the most urgent need. More stores and agents have since been sent. A meeting for the Christian Commission was held in Pittsburg, Penn., May 9; \$22,000 was subscribed on the

Too QUICK FOR THEM .- " Carleton " relates the following incident of Logstreet's attack on Hanock's corps,

"An incident will show the nature of the fighting on the left in the underbush. A regiment from New York, I believe, was advancing when they came upon the flank of another regiment. The Colonel commanding thought that it was a regiment of another brigade, as many of the men wore the national blue. A captain saw that they were rebels. He called the attention of the Colonel to the unmistakable sign—the butternut colored pantaloons. The commander of the rebel regiment saw the Union forces and batted his men. The Union commander did

In the battles of May 4 and 5 the artillery remained

three miles to the rear, not more than one tenth of it

driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge Mountain and | States. It was his earnest hope that the war would result Buzzard's Roost, from which we are fast expelling them. in the destruction of slavery.—The trial trip of the iron Everything goes on satisfactorily." Resacs, mentioned frigate Achilles proved her to be the fastest ship in the in the dispatch is in the rebel rear; the other places are between him and Chattanooga. Secretary Stanton de-Garibaldi left England on the Duke of Sutherland's

DENMARK.—The Prussians were continuing the siege and took a position at Buzzard's Roost, in a bend of Mill of Alsen Island, and it was supposed the Danes would Creek, just north of Dalton. This is represented to be have to retire. The Conference met in London, April a very strong position, which Gen. Thomas was unable 25; England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Germany, to drive the enemy from on a former occasion, when he advanced on Dalton; but Resaca is a position on the ence adjourned to meet on the 3d inst. Some of the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton, and this London journals fear that the interests of Denmark will not be protected in the Conference.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution that in future Ministers take an oath of allegiance to the people, and not to the Prince.

It is affirmed that the French Government will not pre vent the arming of the rebel rams which were launched at Nantes on the 23d ult.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to May 14.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Beoeived from May 7 to 14.

H B Abbott—James Adams—W W Avery—K Atkinson—A H Atkins—N Andrews—E Adams—G S Alexander—E C Atkins—J H Adams—J Andrews—T P Adams—A P Aikin—W D Arnold—C Andrews—J F Bartlett—J Bunting—L A Bosworth—Z Blake—G W Barber—H S Burns—C Butterfield—E A Bristol—I Beard—W B Bartlett—M Bryant Jr—E W Bradbury—J W Bemis—W B Burnham—W D Bridge—R H Bell—S D Brown—J M Balley—O C Baker—L R S Brewster—W H Crawford—E F Clark—C A Carter—J W Carlart—A Crowell—M R Currler—O Cole—W A Clapp—E S Chase—G G Crane—T Chipperfield—C & P B W Chase—R Clark—O H Call—E C Compton—FA Crafts—M Curtis—J Dennison—E Davies—H G Day—T Drew—C M Disamore—C Dewey—J Dexter Jr—C U Dunning—James W Day—J Enright—W E Ellis—I W Eaton—M R Eastman—N C Freeman—T L Flood—W F Farrington—E B Flotcher—J W Guernsey—A Gould—J Gould—C H Glasier—S E Horne—A P Hatch—J Harriman—S Hewes—J Hague—W Hall—C Humphrey—E D Hopkins—C H Hanaford—E W Hutchinson—J R Hammond—L F Hodgdon—O H Jasper 2—L E Jameson»—J W P Jordan—H L Relsey—O Kingsbury—F Knowies—W Kellen—S G R Clagg—J Lane—J Live—say—J H McCarty—V Marrh—1 B Rattleon—M M Merrind—S P Farrington—E N Flood—W F P Roder—S G R Clagg—J Lane—J Live—say—J H McCarty—V Marrh—1 B Rattleon—M M Merrind—S W P Jordan—H L Relsey—O Kingsbury—F Knowies—W Rellen—S G R Clagg—J Lane—J Live—say—J N P Jordan—H L Relsey—C Kings—bury—F Knowies—W Rellen—S G R Clagg—J Lane—J Live—Say—J N P Gotto—H P Roberts—R R Rams—A Robinson—S W Rus—ell—J P Roberts—M L Rice—E A Robinson—S W Rus—ell—J P Roberts—M L Rice—E A Smith—D S goal—P H Roberts—D P Thompson—W B Toulmin—C W Wilder—D W W Herril—E R Ramsdell—F A Robinson—S W Rus—ell—J P Roberts—M L Rice—E A Smith—D S goal—P W Hillism—S Wentworth—L D Willer—B W W Herril—E R Ramsdell—F A Robinson—B W Hillism—S Wentworth—L D Willism—S Wentworth—L D W Hillism—S Wentworth—L D Wait—F A Warner—G H Winchester—L J Wetherbee—M A Wentworth—L D Wait—F A Warner—G H Winchester—L J Wetherbee—M A Wentworth—L D Wait—F A Warner—G H Winchester—L J Wetherbee—M A Wentworth—L D Wait—F A Warner—G H Winches Letters Received from May 7 to 14.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, & Cornhill.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN CONVENTION. PHILADELPHIA, PA, April 22, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—In accordance with the recommendation of the last Annual Convention, held at Chicago, the undersigned take pleas ure in announcing that the Night Annual Convention of Delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces, will convene in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, on Weinesday, the ist day of June, 1863. At an early day circulars will be issued by the Committee of Arrangements of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, giving such further information as may be necessary.

The importance of the Convention cannot be over-estimated when the portis which been young men at the present day are realized, acciding the proper point of the Markon of the Solventian Christian and the proper of the Convention cannot be over-estimated when the portis which been toped that all Young Men's Christian and the proper of the Solventian Christian and the proper of the Solventian and the second plants of the Solventian and the second plants of the Solventian and the second plants of the Solventian and sincere prayers of all interested in the welfare of young men, are carmostly requested.

GEORGE CORMAN,
JOSEPH B. SHEFPARD,
JAMES GRANT,
JOHN WIEST,
WILLIAM J. RHEES, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM J. RHEES of the Committee. PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 22, 1864

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION .- The

in aid of our soldiers in the army and navy : were rebels. He called the attention of the Colonel to the unmistakable sign—she batternst colored paratalons. The commander of the rebel regiment as we then the commander of the rebel regiment as we then the commander of the rebel regiment as we then the same. In the same breasth that he gave the word to halk, he added, without using the estumoary words of commands, "Obligue, fired." The rebels were raising their the commander of the rebel regiment of the theory of the commander of the rebel regiment foll their ent that volte," Those were raising their things the commander of the rebel regiment foll their ent that volte," Those were think the strength the rebel regiment foll their ent that volte, Those when the rebel in an a gap made which destroyed the form of the rebel regiment foll their ent that voltes. Those when the rebel in the rebel regiment foll their ent that voltes. Those when the rebel in the rebel repeated the storyed the form of the rebel regiment foll their ent the rebel in the rebel repeated the storyed the form of the rebel repeated to the rebel into a court periode. Plymouth. He was a new to the storyed the form of the rebel repeated to the rebel into a court periode. Plymouth. He was a new to the rebel in the rebel in the rebel in the rebel and the storyed the form of the rebel repeated to the repeated the storyed the form of the rebel repeated to the rebel in the re

DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.— The Army Committee of the Boston Young Mens' Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following dona-tions, all of which have been forwarded to their proper desti-nation:

three miles to the rear, not more than one tenth of it could be brought into action.

Gen. Hatch succeeds Gen. Gillmore in command of the Department of the South. Gen. Geo. H. Gordon is assigned to the command of the District of Florida.

May 12, the Senate confirmed Brig. Gens. Horatio G. Wright, Andrew J. Smith, Andrew A. Humphreys and John M. Scofield, to be Major Generals.

Foreign.

England—On the 28th ult., the opposition criticised the action of the Government in the case of the Tuscaloosa, which was captured by the Alabama and fitted out as a privateer. According to the principles of international law uncondemned prizes must not enter neutral ports, and when the Tuscaloosa entered a port of South Africa she was scized by the British authorities. The opposition charged the government with favoring the Federals at the expense of the Confederates, and they offered a resolution revoking the instructions which the government majority was received with loud cheers.—In the House of Lords, on the 29th ult., Earl Derby demonaced the government for soizing the rams of Messrs. Laides of the Soiland, H. H., Ladies of, 1 box; Weethord, N. H., Ladies of, 1 box; Manne, N. H., Ladies of, 1 box; Messrs, Laides of, 1 box; Messrs, Laides of, 1 box; Saigne, Manne, N. H., Ladies of, 1 box; Man

teaches us that the method adopted by the Commission is practical, efficient and successful.

Will not the friends of the solistic help us in this work?

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A STEWARD is needed to take charge of the East Maine conference Seminary Boarding-House, to commence with the fealt frem house from, and donor's name.

L. P. ROWLAND, JR., Agent.

E. Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 Tremont Temple.

In this city, May 10, by Rev. Samuel Tupper, Mr. Oscar H.

Baseti, Co. A, 20th Regiment Mass, Volts, to Miss A half, and the solistic help us the solid help the solistic help us the solistic help us the solistic help us the solid help the solistic help us the so Lynn.

Ly radford, Vt. In Taunton, May 10, by Rev. F. Upham. Mr. George H. sekell to Miss Ellen A. Hanning, both of Taunton. In North Brookfield, Mass., May 12, by Rev. E. S. Snow, r. Alonzo Towne to Miss Mary H. Sylvester, both of Spen-

Meaths.

The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 854; Sheep and Lambs, 1359; Swine, 2500. Number of Western Cattle, 612; Eastern Cattle, 2; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 210. Cattle left over from last week 00. PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$12.50 @ 13.00; first quality

#11.50 # 12.00; second quality 10.50 # 11.00; third quality, \$0.25 # 10.05 third quality, \$0.25 # 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Hides—11c per B. Tallow—10c P B.

Wool Skins \$3.50 @ 4.50; Sheared Sheep Skins 35 @ 50c; alf Skins, 22 & 23c.

The supply of Beeves at market is about the same as that of

ast week, and the quality is good. Prices remain unchanged.

Trade is active, and all the Western cattle were sold yesterday. To-day there is not much offered for sale but a few pairs of Workers and Milch Cows, Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch ows but few Stores are drove to market at this season of the

ear.

Working Oxen — But few pairs at market, and not much in emand.

Milch Cows—Sales ordinary \$40 @ \$65; extra \$85. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the pu Sheep and Lambs - Sheared Sheep, 4 & 8c W h; Wool

Sheep 9 @ 11c V fb. The number at market is light and the Western Wool Sheep 9 @ 11c V fb. demand active.

Swine—Wholesale 8½ to 9½c V fb. Retail 7 @ 11c. New York State Hogs 12½c V fb. wholesale; retail 14c. Select lots

	TO TRY A	TT.	PRICE.			
*****		UIL	HALL MARKET.			
PROVISION	S-P B.		VEGETABL			L
Lump Butter,	30 &	40	New Onions, bunch,		a .	10
Butter, in tubs,	33 @	38	Sweet Potatoes, W h			12
2d quality,	28 @	32	Carrots, peck,	(œ	25
Cheese, 1st qualit		60	Hubbard Squashes,		_	
Sage,	Œ		P tb,		8	10
Eggs, doz.		24	Marrow Squashes,		es.	**
Beef, fresh,	12 @	30	D Ib,		æ	10
Salted,	12 @	16	Turnips,			25
Smoked,	@	15	P peck,	8		12
Hogs, whole,	120	12	Cabbages, each,			17
Pork, fresh,	03	. 14	Spinach, peck,	6	9	10
Salted,	15 @	17	Lettuce, w head, Cabbages, Greens,	0	æ	10
Hams, Boston,	@		peck,			37
Western,	00 @	15			a	10
Lard, best,	00 00	15	Asparagus, bunch,	15		20
Western, keg,	10 @	17	Rhubarb, #,			02
Veai, Calves, whole,	07 @	12				35
Lamb, P qr,	1 50 @2		Dandelions, W peck,			20
Mutton,	10 @		Potatoes,			-
Sheep, whole,	08	12	₩ peck.		(m)	50
puech, anore,			Beets, peck,	-	(0)	62
POULT	RY.		Pickles, gal,	50	0	62
Turkeys, B,	20 @	25	Beans, white, peck,			87
Ducks, pair,	1 00 @ 1				-	-
Wild Ducks, pair	. 1 00 @1	50	FRUIT.			
Peeps, doz,			Dried Apples, W to,	9		12
Chickens,			Apples, peck,	50		75
W pair,	1 50 @ 2		Lemons doz,	37	(4)	50
Snipe. doz,		00	Cranberries P qt,		W	17
Wild Pigeons, do	z, @ 2				@	50
Brant, pair,	2 00 6 2		Tomatoes, do,		8	37
Pigeons, doz,	0 00 @2	00			-	-
Roasting Pigs,			w doz,		@	
each,	2 00 (63	00	Malaga Grapes,	75	@1	00

Brant, pair,	2 00 6 2 50	Tomatoes, do,	g 37		
Pigeons, doz,	0 00 @2 00	Havana Oranges.			
Roasting Pigs,		w doz,	50 @ 75		
each,	2 00 @3 00	Malaga Grapes,	75 @1 00		
	WHOLESA	LE PRICE.			
BEEF, PORK	**				
		P bush,	@ 1 75		
Mess Beef, P bb cash price,	00 00 600 00		4 00 @ 4 50		
Family Beef, b	bl. 25 @27 00	Finx Seed,	# 00 @ # 00		
Pork. Boston ex		SUGA	R.		
W bbl.	\$2 32 00	Brown,	161 7 22		
Boston No. 1,	bbl, @31 00		18 @ 24		
Boston No. 2.	bbl. 230 00	Maple Sugar,	15 a 20		
Ohio extra cle	ear, @31 00				
Ohio extra clear, 231 00 Do. clear, 230 00			FLOUR AND MEAL.		
Ohio Mess,	@29 00	St. Louis,	0 00 @		
Do. Prime,	@22 00	do. choice ex.,	10 50 #12 00		
Boston Lard, bb		Western. super,	6 75 4 7 00		
Ohio Leaf, do,		do. choice.	9 00 @ 9 75		
Hams, Boston,	1b, 17 @ 18				
Do. Ohio, P 1	b, @ 18	choice extra,	9 00 110 50		
Tongues, bbl,	25 00 @ 00				
Whole Hogs,	0 12				
		Canada, super,	7 00 8 7 25		
BUTTER, CH		do. choice,	9 50 @ 9 75		
EG	Urs.	Rye Flour,	6 00 @ 7 00		
Butter,	35 00 @36 00	COLH WERT	6 75 @ 7 00		
in tubs,			***		
2d do,	25 00 @32 00	Corn, # 56 fbs.	IA.		
Cheese, best,	12 00 @ 20 00		w 1 40 T 1 40		
Eggs, 100 doz,					
FRRs, 100 dox,	West or	Wheat, western	1 00 @ 2 0		
FRUIT & VE	CETARLES.	Rye,	1 60 @ 1 65		
Potatoes-	GELADUES.	Burley, P bush,	@ 1 50		
Jackson Whi	tes.	Oats,	86 @ 90		
W bbl.	4 00 . 4 50				
Sweet Potatoe					
Hubbard Squar			46 00 @ 47 00		
De ton.	@160 00	,	O NI OI		
Marrow Squas	hes.	HA	Y.		
10t ton	@ 160 06	Conntag Haw			

	W Heat, Western, 1 bo @ 2	
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.	Rye, 1 60 @ 1	35
Potatoes—	Barley, P bush, @ 1	
Jackson Whites,	Oats, 86 0 9	
₩ bbl. 4 00 @ 4 50	Shorts, V ton, 40 00 8 42	00
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 8 a 9 00	Fine Food 43 00 8 43	00
Hubbard Squashes,	Fine Feed, 43 00 4 43 0 Middlings, 46 00 @ 47	00
	anddings, to oo & tr	10
P ton, @160 00	WAY	- 1
Marrow Squashes,	HAY.	- 1
# ton, @160 00	Country Hay,	
Cranberzies, bbl, Apples, 8 00 @12 00	# 100 lbs, 1 70 @ 1	80
4 ppl, 8 00 @12 00	Eastern pressed,	
Apples,	V ton, @ 23 0	
₩ bbl, 4 00 @ 5 00	Straw, 100 lbs, 1 10 @ 1	25
Onions, bbl, 8 00 @10 00		
Beets, Dush, @ 2 25	HIDES AND SKINS.	_
Parsnups, 4 bush, 6 1 50	Western, dry, 25 @ do. wet, 13 @	26
Carrots, # bush, (@ 1 00	do. wet, 13 @	14
Challbanks	Buenos Ayres,	
47 bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00	W 1b. 311 a	82
Lemons, P box, 5 00 @ 5 50	Calcutta Cow # B-	-
White Beans, 2 75 @ 3 00	Slaughter, 33 @	331
Pea Beans, P bu, 3 00 @ 3 50	Green salt, 31 a	32
Oranges, P box, 6 00 @ 6 50	Rio Grande,	0-
Pickies, bbl, 00 00 @ 12 00	₩ b, 30 @	31
	00 8	01
COTTON.	LEATHER.	
N. O. and Mobile-W B.	Sole-	
Ordinary, 75 @ 80	Buenos Ayres,	
Mid. to good mid. 83 @ 86	Stenos Ayres,	37
Middling fair, 90 @ 92	Oringen 30 m	
Uplands and Floridas—	Orinoeo, 331 @ 48 @	35
Ordinary, 75 @ 80		58
Mid. to good mid. 83 @ 86		49
Middling fuls : 00 @ 00		
Midding fair, 90 @ 92		46
GRASS SEED.	Oak, 45 @	49
GRASS SEED.	CalfSkins, Wlb	
Herds Grass, by bush, 300 @ 325 Red Top,	Curried, 1 40 @1	
4 bush, _ 3 00 @ 3 25	In Rough, 1 10 @1	25
Ked Top,	Sheep Skins-	
de nuck' o on fix a so	Bark Tanned, 50 mg	75-
Clover, Northern,	Sumac do. 60 @	75

Opianus and Floridas—	_ 1	Oak,	28	.000	
Ordinary, 75 @ 1	90	Dry Hide,	47	3	4
		Slaughter in Rough	-	-	- 7
	92	omagarer in mong.	42	a	4
	-	Oak,	45		3
GRASS SEED.		CalfSkins, VIb	20	G.	3
Herds Grass,		Curried, 1	40	@1	
19 bush, _ 3 00 @ 3	ok				1
Red Top,	20	in Rough, 1	10	@1	1
	**	Sheep Skins-		4	٠.
P sack, 0 00 @ 3	80		50	8	3
Clover, Northern,		Sumac do,	60	@	- 1
	16	Control of the Assessment		-	
Clover, Western,		LIME.			
P 1b, 13 @	14	Rockland, cask,		@1	
Fowl Meadow,				-	
# bush, 4 00 @ 4	50	WOOL			
R. I. Bent Grass,		Full blood, Merino	. 92	1	
P bush, 1 75 2 2	00	I blood,		0	
White Dutch Clover, @	55	blood,	78	3	
Millet, & bush, 3 50 @ 4	00	Common,	78	(8)(8)	- 1
Rye, P bush, 2 50 @ 2	78	Western, mixed,	70	-	
Wheat,		Pulled extra.	94		
V bush, 2 50 @ 3	00		00		
Hungarian Grass	00		60		
Seed, bush, 2 50 @ 3	~	No. 1,			
Beeu, bush, 2 30 @ 3	00	No. 2,	20	8	
	=		-		-
0	Y	GIV . I.			

Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Ministerial Association, at Dover, Me., May 24, 25.
Preachers' Meeting, at Osterville, Mass., June 6-8.
S. S. Convention, at Cochesett, Ms., June 8.

Ministerial Association, at Colchester, Ct., June 13.

Ministerial Association, at Springfield, Ms., in June.

Ministerial Association, at Providence, in July.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

READFIELD DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.

May—Fairfield, 21, 22; East Wilton, 28, 29.

June—East Strong, 4, 5; Farmington, 7; Solon, 11, 12; Anson, 18 19; Strong, 25, 26.

July—Mercer, 2, 3; Fayette, 9, 10; Kent's Hill, 12; East Readfield, 13; North Angusta, 16, 17; Hallowell, 23, 24; Augusta, 24, 25; Wayne, 30, 31; Winthrop, 31, Aug. 1.

A. SANDERSON.

THE UNION MATERNAL ASSOCIATION of Boston will hold its third anniversary at Mt. Vernon Church, Anburton Place, on Tuesdav. May 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Dr. Kirk will preside. The Annual Report will be presented, and addresse-delivered by Rev. R. W. Clark, D.D., and others. Business meeting, which is open to all, in the vestry at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, Bucksport, Me.—Summer Term opens Monday, May 23d. Send for Catalogue.

May 2.

JAS. B. CEAWFORD.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Board at the College Office, Kent's Hill, on Wednesday, May 25th, to take measures to secure the grant of timber made to the institution by the Legislature, March 22, 1864. Also, to transact any other business that may require attention.

By request,
Kent's Hill, May 12.

F. A. KORINSON, Secretary.

CLASS OF 1854—WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The class of 1854 is to hold its first Decennial Meeting at the next Commencement of the University. Let us all be present. Each member of the class who has falled to receive a sommunication from the subscriber, is urgently requested to send his address immediately to WM. T. HILL, Secretary, Danbury, Ct.

MAINE CONFERENCE MINUTES.—They are now ready, and sent to all stationed preachers, either by mail or in packages of S. S. Advoates. If more are wanted please order them soon. Single copies sent by mail for 15 cents.

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE MINUTES will be ready this week and forwarded to all stationed preachers, by mail or in packages of S. S. Advocates. Please order more, if wanted. Single coples sent by mail for 15 cents, prepaid May 1.

James P. Mager, 5 Cornbill, Boston.

A CARD.—REV. C. FIELD, of Grantville, desires to present his grateful acknowledgments to the kind ladies of Newton Upper Falls and vicinity for a beautiful and substantial "coat of many colors," which he trusts will not subject him to the "envy of his brothren."

Business Notices.

CURE YOUR OWN HORSES AND SAVE THE FARRIER'S
FEE.—The following letter has been received from Dr. Deal,
who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill: I have given
Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colle, cramp, and
dysentery in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. JOHN R.

DEAL, Bowersville, Onio.

For Colds Sprains, Scratches, etc., there is no better Liniment.—Try it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle. No. 13. M. 18. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-For Scarlating

diphtheria, putrid sore throat, quinsy, mumps, and all kindred local affections, these medicines prove a sheet anchor, holding the partial wrock in safety, till Nature quells the storm an the sinking frame is rescued. Sold everywhere. 2t. M18.

If you desire to possess a musical instrument of merit. examine the American Organ, manufactured only by S. D. & H. W. SMITH. So sweet is the tone of these Musical Gems that directors of music have passed a verdict in their favor. The Boudoir or Parlor, are cased in Rosewood. For Churches and Sunday Schools and other Institutions, in Oak; varying in price from \$80 to \$450. Salesroom, 511 Washington Street, Boston. May 18.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, MILITARY OFFICERS, and SINGERS can use Brown's Bronchial Troches freely, for relieving Cough, Irritation of the Throat, and giving power and flexi-bility to the voice: containing no deleterious drug to prevent their free use, if requisite.

HEALTH BRIGHTENS EVERY PROSPECT IN LIFE.-The effect of a bilious condition of the system is most striking in its influence upon the mind. The common objects of pleasure and enjoyment become sources of weariness and disgust. All nature wears a sombre aspect. A constant gloom hangs over the spirits; a weight of despondency crushes every elastic feeling of the heart. Such are the morbid influences of a diseased liver. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, acting upon that occars removes the hunder and restores the mind to that organ, removes the burden and restores the mind to cheerfulness and health.

Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. May 18.

but I do think it gives more general satisfaction than any other medicine of the kind."—Rev. W. H. Strout, Kendall's Mills, Me.

1t. May 18. BOOTS AND SHOES—For a good article in that line, at a reasonable rate, look in at FOSTER, PEABODY & CO.S. No. 218 Washington Street. They have all the newest styles, and

" I do not think LARGORAH'S SYRUP will cure everybody

CARPETS FOR THE PEOPLE.-Don't pay the high prices. Our stock is very complete, in all the varieties, and will be

all sizes from the smal est Infant's to the largest Gentle

We have on hand about 2000 yards of cut pieces, Fine English Tapestries and Brussels, which will be sold for less than

CARPETS.—The largest assortment. The lowest prices. Terms invariably cash. No variation in prices. On these principles a large and satisfactory trade is carried on by the SCOTCH AND KINDERWINSTER CARPETS -A few bales of

ELEGANT BRUSSELS, VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES; also Royal Velvet Medallions, just received by the New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS BY THE "ARABIA."—The new patterns of the selebrated manufacturers, John Crossley & Sons, of England, are now opened and for sale by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- The entire stock of the celebrated

CARPETS.—Crossley's improved electrotype—a new article— uite as durable and beautiful as Brussels, for half the price. or sale by the New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover

NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. CARPETS AT WHOLESALE .- Cash purchasers are invited to

construction of the following continue to supply our customers who are about furnishing or re-decorating the floors of their dwellings with Carpets, from all our departments. The most skillful upholsterers on hand to cut, sew and fit carpets when desired. New England Carpet Co., 75 Hancors Street.

"QUALITY IS THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS."-One thousand pieces of Crossley's English Tapestry Brussels, comprising the new designs and new colorings, for the Spring sales, just received by the New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75

HOUSE WHICH SELLS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—Our best English Velvets, Brussels and Tapestries will be retailed dur-ing the season at importers' prices. Our customers will find our departments for fine goods very complete, comprising the newest and most desirable styles of foreign productions, as well as the favorite home manu actures. New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. One price and Cash systems strictly adhered to.

DOUBLE 3-PLYS.—Many new patterns added to our stock this week. New England Carper Company, 75 Hanover

Fine Carpets.—Get the modern styles.—Now opening, 1000 pieces of the most splendid English Tapestries, ever shown in this market, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Streat. One price and Cash systems strictly adhered to.

April 20. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, for Churches, Schools and Families; adapted to Sacred and Secular Music; greatly superior to Melodeons and Harmonjums for all purposes. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupying little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune; and every one is warranted for five years. Prices, \$95. \$115, \$125, \$145, \$150, 180, \$280, and upward. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any address, with full particulars.

Warerooms, No. 274 Washington St. 6m. March 23.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, enlarged TONSILS, if seasonably employed more effectually than all other means. Remit \$2.10 to Dr. J. M. HOWE, 227 Grand Street, New THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT
OFFICE, NO. 121 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building
Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting ner
churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he ha
had much experience in the crection of large edifices, espec
ially those used for public specking; having remdered archi-Fork. The tube and instructions will be forwarded.
Feb. 24. 6mos.

Advertisements.

HOME SONGS OF THE WAR. American Horus. Elsner, 30. Our Volunteers. Song and Chorus. Baumbach, 30. Mother when the war is over. Song and Chorus. Turner, 30. Emancipation. Song and Chorus. 30. A Hero has Failen. King, 30. Softly now, tenderly lift him with care. Harrington, 30. The Drummer Boy's March. Winner, 30. From the red battle-field. Quartet. Barker, 30. Copies of, the above new and popular sheet music sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishera, 277 Washington St. May 18

NOW READY-PRICE 75 CENTS. People's Edition of PARTON'S GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS. One volume, octavo, paper, price 75

With the view of meeting the extensive popular demand for this remarkable book, this edition has been prepared. The page and type are similar to those of Harper's Maga-zine. Some of the less important documents are omitted, and in some instances the account has been condensed, yet never so as to interfere with the interest or completeness of

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. 4t. May 4.

MRS. TEMPLE'S RENOVATING REMEDY .- In six mouth

Advertisements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

ent. premium.

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September, in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons of the 50 and 100 dollar bonds, are payable on the first of March Remittances may be made in Legal Tender Notes, Nationa

Fall instructions in regard to denomination and style of Bond (either coupon or registered) should be transmitted. All communications addressed to the undersigned will re

TO LADIES. G. LAMKIN, NO. 5 TREMONT

ROW, having bought out the entire manufactory of Au-ustus Brown, No. 35 Bromfield Street, and secured his servi-

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING STYLES, at

PAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
GENUINE!!!
Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RAILBOAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safose, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complet assortment of Store Furniture.
Our ONLY WATCHOUSE IN BOSTON is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.
April 29
1y FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

JAMES P. MAGEE, N. E. Methodist Depository,
May 18 6t 5 Corphill, Boston, Mass.

Marking Ink in the World.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwick

sufferings.

PRICE, \$1 per Bottle—or \$5 for Six Bottles.

Privared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. JAMES O. BOYLE & CO., 8 State Street,
BOSTOX, Proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed—and by all Dealers in Patent Medicines. 1yeow July 29.

&c. By years of use has proved itself

For sale by all Druggists. 1y

CLOTH HATS AND CAPS,

MOST RELIABLE

FINE SOFT FELT HATS,

For Men's and Boys' wear, 101 Court Street, Boston.

Bank Notes, or in drafts, etc., par in this city.

Banks, Bankers and Brokers making their subscripthrough this Bank will be allowed a liberal commission.

never so as to interfere with the interest or completeness of the story.
Unquestionably this book stands pre-eminent in interest among all yet occasioned by the rebellion. Its subject and author combine to render it fascinating. Fifteen editions have been called for as fast as they could be printed. It has been most warmly commended by the loyal press of the country, and scarcely less so by a portion at least of the English press, by whom it is acknowledged to be a complete vindication of General Butler from the malicious charges which envy and hatred have brought against him.

It contains an anecdotal sketch of General Butler's brilliant and remarkable career at the bar of Massachusetts: a history penented by it. and is now induced to one it to the point. It is quarter Neuralgia, Scrofula, Jaundice, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, Scurvy, Catarrh, Nausea, Chronic Diarrhea, Droppy, etc. It can be taken without change of diet, and produces no unpleasant sensation. Let those who wish to know its value, as a purifier of the blood, send for her "little

It contains an ancedotal sketch of General Butler's brilliant and remarkable career at the bar of Massachusetts; a history of the secret movements in the Charleston Convention; conversations between Gen. Butler and the leading secessionists at Washington in December, 1860; the real plans of the traitors; Gen. Butler invited to join them; his advice to Buchanan, his efforts in preparing Massachusetts for war; the celebrated march via Annapolis, to Washington; his night march to Baitimore; collision with Gen. Scott; his course at Fortress Monroe; the history of the contrabands; his advice to the Administration how to take Richmond; the truth about the battle of Great Bethel; the Hatteras Expedition; THE SECHET HISTORY OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXPEDITION; the adventures of the General in getting to Ship CAPITAL...\$1,000,000. Designated Depository and Fis-cal Agent of the United States, 77 State Street, Boston. NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT LOAN. By instructions-from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 14, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the NA-TIONAL 40-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, in coupon bonds or PEDITION; the adventures of the General in getting to Ship Island; A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF NEW OR-TIONAL 40-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin.

This Loan bears gold interest, payable semi-annually, on coupon and registered bonds of \$500 and over, and annually on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties desiring a full coupon are required to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day LEANS; the landing of the troops in the city; A COMPLETE NARRATURE OF SUCCEEDING EVENTS, with a large number of highly interesting narratives and anecdotes never before published; the recall of General Butler, and the explanation

the great issues before us.

Edition in large type, crown, 8vo. cloth, 662 pages, price \$2.50. People's Edition, 8vo., paper, 75 cents. German Edition, \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

For sale by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, and by all Booksellers. Published by MASON BROTHERS, 7 Mercer St. New York. 3t May 4

gustus Brown, No. 33 Bromfield Street, and secured his services, I am prepared to make all kinds of Boots and Slippers, of
the best stock and work, to measure. Mr. Brown would be
happy to see all of his old customers, and they may be sure
that his work will be done promptly under this new arrangement. Boots and Shoes ready made for Gents, Ladies, Misses
and Children, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. LAMKIN, 5 TREMONT. Row,

May 18 2t Opposite Head of Hanover Street. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES. EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE
Patented Feb. 14th, 1800. Salesroom, 252 Washington Street

Boston.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been exam ned by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.

2. Liability to get out of order.

3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.

4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.

5. Disagrecable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE ESTITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nantsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or sikt thread, from the conrect to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other Mechine in market.

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Poetry.

[Translated for Zion's Herald by Sigma Kappa.] THE MAIDEN'S COMPLAINT.

The oak wood is thundering, The thunder clouds roar, A maiden sits wondering

On the green of the shore. The waves dash on the beach, with fury, with might And she's sobbing and weeping out in the dark night. Her eye is discolored from weeping.

"My heart is now dead, The world is all void, My wishes are slighted,

I'm sorely annoyed.

Thou Holy One! call back thy child to thy home, I've had joys of this world, no more would I roam I have felt, and have lived, and have loved." "True! the course of thy tears

Thy complaint, your dead friends Will ne'er wake again.
Yet I promise—what comforts and heals the breast, When love has vanished and the soul is depressed

I, the heavenly One, ne'er will deny you." "Now let my tears ever

Their course trace in vain ! Let my complaint never

The dead wake again. The sweetest of joys for the sorrowing breast, When love has vanished and the soul is depressed, Are the complaints and the sorrows of love."

BY ISABELLA LAW. When the children are hushed in the nursery,
When the swallow sleeps in the caves,
And the night wind is murmuring secrets
Apart to the listening leaves;
Then I open the inner chamber
That was closed from the dust of day, And gently undraw the certain Where my holiest treasures lay.

Sweet spirits that may not slumber; Cool shadows from lights now gone And the echo of voices sounding, All sounding for me alone.

And blending among the others,
One echo is softer yet;
One shadow is cooler, deeper;
And my dimming eyes grow wet.

For the image I gaze on longest
Is the image that blessed my youth;
The angel that lit my journey
With her lamp of love and truth.
We traveled life's way together
A little while side by side;
And, when I grew faint or weary,
That light was we strength and guide

That light was my strength and guide And dearer it grew—how dearer! Till I watched it wane and fade; And my angel said, as we parted,

Be patient, be not afraid.

And when I am sick and weary
With the heat and dust of the day,
How the sense of her words comes o'd
Her words ere she went away! And I ask for a patient wisdom,

And I ask for a patient wissom,
As I journey the way alone,
Till I tread on the golden threshold
Of the heaven where she is gone.
When the children are hushed in the nursery,
And the swallow sleeps in the caves,
And the night wind is murmuring secrets
Apart to the listening leaves.

THINKING.

Through the clouds of gold and purple, Slow the sun is sinking; Fetlock deep within the river Stand the cattle, drinking; On the bridge above the mill-stream, Rests the maiden—thinking.

Nut-brown hair that mocks the suns With its golden gleaming Hands above her pitcher folded, With the graceful seeming
Of an antique-sculptured Nereid,
By a fountain dreaming.

As a tender thought had swayed her, O'er the stream she's leaning, While her red lips curl and quiver With a sudden meaning,
And a quick nod shakes her ringlets,
All her features screening.

For there comes a sound of laughter, And a merry cheering; And the cattle turn their faces To a step that's nearing— And she waits for words low spoken

Low behind the western tree-tops Low behind the western tree-tops
Now the sun is sinking,
Toward the bridge the weary cattle
Turn themselves from drinking—
Ah! they never guessed as I did,
What the maid was thinking.

Miscellany.

A DIALOGUE-PART I.

BY HEATHER BELL. two children, boy and girl, and Mrs. Shady, mistres of the house-Little boy must have a stick and knij to whittle, which he takes out of his pocket to the an noyance of Mrs. Shady-Mrs. F. knocks at doo accompanied by her two children, which is opened by

Mrs. F. - Does Mr. Shady live here? Mrs. S. Yes'm.

Mrs. F. Is Mr. Forrester in?

Mrs. S. No, he left this morning; took the early

Mrs. S. O, are you his wife? Thought you was

Mrs. F. [following Mrs. S. in.] This is the place I believe where we are to stop till the parsonage

all the ministers and their families here, but this so -[nervously jerking the chairs and placing them is new positions, while Mrs. F. removes the children

Mrs. F. Well, they have a house engaged which answers that purpose, I suppose.

Mrs. S. I don't know anything about it; you see, and you might as well know it first as last, there are two parties here. The other party look out for a house this year; we did it last year. One thing you've got there, though I wish I had back again, my old cane seat chairs. Mr. Shady took a fancy to these

Mrs. S. These great ugly things [seizing a chair and jerking it into an opposite corner,] Id rather have powder casks to sit on any time. There's one blessed thing about it though, it's nobody's business

Little Girl. O, I'm so hungry, mamma; wish had some bread and butter.

tween meals; 'twill be time for supper soon, child.

Mrs. S. Not till this morning. Dear, good man I believe he's the best man the sun ever shone upon unless it was Moses or Aaron, perhaps. Dear me I've cried all the morning; I hain't been fit to do stitch of work this fortnight, [wiping her eyes.]

There, stay old chair; it's nobody's business how

Mrs. F. You wanted to keep him the third year

party but wanted him back again. Plague take that old Elder; his allowance will be short in this region, I reckon. I wouldn't go to hear him preach if I was starving for sermons. There, stay there; I tell you

its nobody's business how I set my chairs.

Mrs. F. [Husbing the children who hang arou

Mrs. S. Style, dear Mr. Foxy—O, he was such a splendid looking man; hair curled all round his head, and he had the handsomest teeth, Mr. Foxy had; and we made him the cunningest little neck-ties; and

he'd always wear his collars just as the ladies wanted him to; and black kid gloves Mr. Foxy wore—and O I never enjoyed anything like Mr. Foxy's sermons before, and I never shall again, never. There, old on their "charity journey," as Fred afterwards on the collars just as the ladies wanted him to; and black kid gloves Mr. Foxy wore—and O I never enjoyed anything like Mr. Foxy's sermons before, and I never shall again, never. There, old I never enjoyed anything like Mr. Foxy's sermons be-fore, and I never shall again, never. There, old chair, set in that corner; it's nobody's business how I called it.

Mrs. F. But I meant, Mrs. Shady, the style of his

Mrs. S. Sermons, let me see-elegant sermons Mr. Foxy preached, scraps of poetry, and he always took his texts from the Old Testament. Mr. Foxy said the New Testament was so simple we could understand it at home. But Mr. Foxy made the Old Testament as plain as A B C. Why, to hear him a physician. preach, you could almost see Moses gathering manna for the children in the woods. "

[Sits down with knitting work.] Mrs. F. Did he use illustrations?

Mrs. S. No, he didn't believe in written things he kept it all in his head—the most beautiful sermons, splendid prayers. He used to preach all about birds; let me see, the ostrich is the largest bird in creation-and, I could tell a good deal more; it's wonderful how much I can remember of Mr. Foxy's sermons—all about the stars; why one Sunday he took us all up to Jupiter. And one sermon was about trees, cedar trees, lebanon trees, and fir trees. That tree sermon was splendid; Mr. Fogy preached it three or four times to please the people.

Mrs. F. I suppose you've had a good many con

Mrs. S. Why, no; Mr. Foxy labored to unite the people; he used to tell them the funniest stories to keep them good-natured. Why, I burst out laughing every day to think of Mr. Foxy's stories-they'r

enough to kill abody. Mrs. F. Nothing unites people so effectually

ma'am. There hasn't been an addition to the church since I can remember. Why I'd go the whole five miles to Father Shady's to-night to see a young convert. They'll never get up a revival here, never till,

Mrs. F. You are a church member, I suppose. Mrs. S. Why, yes; I've been on probation this twenty year; but I'm never going to join in full till the church is at peace. I ain't obliged to go to that meetin', any how. I told Mr. Foxy if he went within

five mile Pd follow him. Mrs. F. Was Mrs. Foxy a healthy woman? Mrs. S. No; she was a sad, pale looking woman like all other ministers' wives I ever saw. I can always pick one out the minute I set eyes on her, at camp meeting, or anywhere else; but then, she had six little children, and lots of company-and she took excellent care of Mr. Foxy; he always looked

perfumery on his handkerchief. Mrs. F. What is your preacher's estimate in Shady Valley?

Mrs. S. They estimate \$500; but if they don't like a minister, it falls short. Mr. Foxy got that and a good deal more—a wonderful sight of presents; we used to give them all the sour milk they wanted from Mrs. F. What time does the evening train ar-

Mrs. S. [Taking out her watch.] Half past five -it will be here soon. I'll go and set the table-

[re-arranges the chairs and goes out.] Little Boy. Mother, why didn't you ask that woman who made her? Mrs. F. Willie, my child, what a question. Willie. Why, mother, she'd have said Mr. Fogy, of

course. [Knocking heard at the door.] Mrs. F. Mary, you may call Mrs. Shady ! [Mrs. S. enters and admits a young man.] Young Man. I say, ma'am, is that parson her

Mrs. S. No, Mr. Foxy left this morning. Man. Sorry! he's a jolly chap-come all the way from Sleepy Hollow to get him to tie me up to-mor

Mrs. S. to Mrs. F. Don't your husband marry

Mrs. F. Yes, whenever he has opportunity. Man. Then I'll be on hand at 8 o'clock. If any-

Mrs. S. Lots of weddings Mr. Foxy got; he had a wonderful faculty that way. But, ma'am, Sally Bird just called to say they'd concluded to keep the same house Mr Foxy lived in.

Mrs. F. Is it pleasant? Mrs. S. Pleasant! it is owned by an Irishman and he won't fix it up a particle. But then, you needn't look so discouraged about it; it's most over, this itinerancy. Mr. Foxy said it's backbone was broken when he had to go away. He said John Wesley was an old fogy, and little knew what we would

want fifty years ahead of his time. But there, you look as though you were glad on't. Mrs. F. If I thought it true, for my own sake I well might be glad, but I believe itinerancy to-day is as good and firm and effectual as ever. If Method ism forsakes it, other denominations will give it a

Mrs. S. [having arranged the chair.] Well, well, don't think any more about it now; let's go out to tea. I hain't got anything nice; but if you're a

Children.

FRED'S CHOICE. BY LOTTIE LINNWOOD.

It was a clear, cold morning; the sun shone very brightly, it is true, but the breezes which came rushing over the white-robed hills were very, very keen. Up the street, towards the village school-house, came a slender, blue-eyed child. Her faded hood was afforded poor protection to her cold and aching limbs. "Hallo, Patchey!" cried a troop of boys, who were

playing before the school house. "Where're you bound?" called they, rushing to meet her. "Came to America in the last steamer, didn't you?" cried Dick Clark, as she began to quicken her

shoes will pinch your toes, and down you'll go,

The child drew her thin cotton shawl closer around her shivering shoulders, and regardless of the good advice which the boys had thoughtlessly given her, began to run. Alas! her great clumsy shoes were very unmanageable, and she fell heavily upon the ice

-every one of you; Now who'll come and help me comfort her?" So saying, he ran towards the pros trate child. " Are you very badly hurt?" he asked,

she drew her light cotton shawl still closer about her

Fred turned away; he could not look at the fregile, half-clad child, without a feeling of uneasiness, for a still small voice whispered very softly.

"Can't you do something to help her, Fred Rice?"

"O-o-o! I am afraid my ankle is sprained! What shall I do?" cried the child, as she again sank help-

flowing tears told him more plainly than words that she could not stand, if he did.

"Poor child!" he said; "I will run and get some of the boys to come, and then we will carry you

The boys were very careful, and little, suffering Lucy was very patient; so patient, that when they reached the cheerless but, which was her only home she had not uttered one word of complaint.

Fred and the others did all they could to assist the feeble mother and make Lucy comfortable; but they knew they should be late at school, if they tarried longer, so they hurried away-first offering to send i

Mrs. Dean thought she would bind up the spraine ankle herself, and would not consent to Fred's offer of aid. After Fred was seated before his desk, and his books spread out before him, he tried to forget the dreary hut and poor little Lucy, but somehow h could not fix his mind upon his lesson; there would me a vision of the suffering child and her sic nother, while above and around this sad vision flitted a pair of bright new skates. Poor Fred! his lesso emed hard and long, and he was heartily glad whe

"I'll just run over to Mrs. Dean's," thought he perhaps I shall feel better if I do." And so he did, but when afternoon came, and with

t its duties, his mind was far away; ever and ano

oing down to the brook where the hut stood.

"Father," said Fred, after tea that evening, I have ncluded to take the three dollars, and not have the skates you promised me for a "New Year's present." "Not have the new skates? Why they are very ine, and cheap too, for the quality."

"Yes, father, I know they are beauties, and I should enjoy them very much, but I can get along tip-top without them. I would a great deal rather have the money to use as I please." "Well, I don't care; only I can't afford to give you both;" and Mr. Rice handed Fred a bright new

Fred took it with a flushed face, and placed it in his pocket-book; then with a smile he added: "One thing more, father; I wish you would give me the job of carrying in your coal; I can do it as well as Tom." Mr. Rice smiled. "I am willing but who will split all the wood and pile it up nicely?"

"I can do it, only give me time," replied Fred "Well, I'll agree to it, but I think it is a long, hard job for a boy like you." So saying, Mr. Rice left the

and by it many comforts were added to their scanty store. For many weeks Lucy was confined to her low bed, but Fred found time to call every day. When she again visited the school-yard Fred held as if he'd just stepped out of a band-box, with a little her hand; and as his eye rested upon her neat dress and hat, he felt repaid a dozen times for the many hours he had spent splitting and piling his father's

There was still another place they used to visit: and there they loved dearly to be. Lucy learned the rule by which Fred was governed, and she also learned to love the Saviour, while she strove most earnestly to do as he commands us.

A HANDSOME SOUL

One day last winter, a little boy from the South who was on a visit to the city, was taking his first lesson in the art of "sliding down hill," when he sud-denly found his feet in too close contact with a lady's rich silk dress. Surprised, mortified and confused, he sprang from his sled, and cap in hand commenced

an apology:

"I beg your pardon, ma'am; I am very sorry."

"Never mind," exclaimed the lady, "there is no harm done, and you feel worse about it than I do." "But, dear madame," said the boy, as his eyes filled with tears, "your dress is ruined. I thought you would be very angry with me for being careless."

"No, no," replied the lady, "better have a soiled dress than a ruffled temper."

"O, isn't she a beauty?" exclaimed the lad, as the lady passed on.

"O, isn't she a beauty?" exclaimed the lad, as the lady passed on.
"Who? That lady?" returned his comrade. "If you call her a beauty, you shan't choose for me. Why she is more than thirty years old, and her face is yellow and wrinkled."

"I don't care if her face is wrinkled," replied the little hero: "her soul is handeone graphere."

"O, mother, that lady did me good. I shall never forget; and when I am tempted to include my angry passions, I will think of what she said. 'Better have

ENIGMAS. No. 27.

I am composed of 27 letters. My 25, 17, 3, 11, 14, 4, is a young lady's name. My 21, 1, 24, 15, 2, 23, 13, the name of an Empress My 27, 1, 7, 18, 8, 5, 26, 2, is a county in Nev

My 20, 6, 22, 9, 23, 10, 12, 11, is a week.

I am composed of 33 letters. My 27, 13, 9, 33, 11, 24, 8, is a Latin word.

My 21, 15, 18, 30, is an animal. My 3, 26, 9, 19, 32, 23, 15, 29, is a metal My 12, 10, 20, 5, is what we all do. My 14, 22, 31, 4, 33, 25, 16, are used by mechanic My 8, 7, 2, 9, 17, 6, 28, 3, grows in Ceylon. My 19, 1, is one of the abbreviations.

My whole is the name and residence of the author Answers. No. 25-" Don't give up the ship." No.

Biographical.

being a local preacher, and their children were trained up to piety. More than forty years Bro. Lathrop has been a faithful Christian in the church. His last days were marked by great suffering, but he furnished a signal example of patience and resignation till his peaceful departure to the better land.

Middletown, Conn., April 27.

Daniel W. True, son of Daniel and Lydia True, died in the General Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 15, aged 25 years.

Bro. Daniel gave his heart to God at the early age of 13 years, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and unlike far too many lived, to the end, his early profession. At the commencement of the rebellion he enrolled himself a member of the 7th Kansas Cavalry, (being at that time a teacher in Illinois) sharing in the toils and victories of that noble band, until death called thim from earthly conquests to final victory in heaven.

W. B. Bartlett.

Advertisements.

Miss Philomela Flint, of Milan, N. H., died of typhoid fever, March 21, aged 34 years.

Sister Flint was early converted to God, and has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church some eight years. She was a noble Christian, and will be much missed by the church and community, especially by the sick, to whom she was a messenger of love and kindness. In truth it may be said of her, she went about doing good. Her illness was short and severe. During her last hours she expressed great anxiety for the salvation of her associates. She died in peace, and has gone to her heavenly home.

heavenly home.

C. Tabor.

Mrs. Mary Jane Smith died at Northfield, Me., March 21, aged 23 years.

Sister Smith was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church seven years. Though leaving a circle of warm weeping friends and an afflicted husband, still she was enabled by grace to say, "to depart and be with Christ is far better." She entreated her friends to meet her in heaven, and triumphing passed "from her home below to her home above."

A. B. Smart.

Bucksoort. Auril 23. Bucksport, April 23.

J. FREDDIE McKinstry, only child of Dr. McKinstry, died in Monson, Mass., March 2, aged 5 years and

stry, died in Monson, Mass., March 2, aged 5 years and 9 months.

Freddie was a child of rare promise for one of his years, of rare judgment, combined with a childishness and bashfulness which endeared him to a large circle of friends. Always prompt to answer the many questions put him with correctness and decision. With a trustful heart he believed his great love for all mankind reciprocated. Retaining his reason and speech to the last, he talked much of his hopes bright for the future. He said, "If God wants me I'm willing;" often saying, "I'm so tired, too tired to live." A short time before death he felt a change, and said, "I am going now, mamma," "Where?" she asked. "Up to heaven," he calmly answered. Then there was a giving up of all his bright anticipations; selecting his choicest playthings, he gave them to his dearest friends, remarking, "I shall need them no more," kissed us all a tender "good bye," asked with earnestness, "My soul is well, isn't it?" Then looking with anxious fondness upon his weeping parents said, "You'll miss me dreadfully." His entire trust was in God, and with no fear of the grave he sweetly passed over.

THOMAS W. DOUGLASS.

BRO. GILMAN SMITH died in Sanbornton, N. H. Bro. GILMAN SMITH died in Sandounder,
March 27, aged 61 yesrs.

Bro. Smith was born in Sandwich, N. H., where he always lived until a few weeks previous to his death. He had a kind and sympathetic heart, which greatly endeared him to the community in which he lived, young and old, from his earliest boyhood. He was highly respected for his integrity and uprightness among his neighbors, beloved and esteemed as a shining light in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He was a kind husband, and an affectionate father.

John Currier.

MRS. LUCINDA B. JONES, second wife of Major Ephraim Jones, died in Lunenburg, April 5, aged 63 yrs. Although all her earthly circumstances seemed to conspire to render life pleasant and desirable, and the first intimation that there might be but a step between her and death was sudden (being a slight shock of palsy) yet she seemed at once to be resigned to whatever might be the will of the Lord. In a few days after the first attack she experienced a partial paralysis of the heart, which occasioned great distress in breathing during the remnant of her life—about three months. This she endured with great patience, yet with a longing desire to depart and be great patience, yet with a longing desire to depart and be with Christ.

F. F18K.

MR. HENRY B. FAIRBANKS died in New England MR. HENRY B. FAIRBANKS died in New England Yillage, April 24, aged 51 years.

Bro. F. was an active business man, and the financier and a chief supporter of our small society in this place. The loss of him will be greatly felt. Arriving here about three weeks since he received me and my family, and entertained us with the greatest cordiality during an unexpected delay in getting settled. He was then the most stalwart looking man in the village. On Sunday morning, the 17th May, he was violently attacked with pneumonia, and after a week of intense and incessant suffering, on the following Sabbath noon death came to his relief. So great was his distress that he slept but little during his sickness, yet he was remarkably patient, and triumphed over the fear of death, and rejoiced in prospect of eternal blessedness. He bade his weeping companion be of good cheer, and devote herself wholly to God—affectionately embraced her and their children, and left words of comfort and exhortation for absent relatives.

F. Fisk.

REBECCA JANE POWERS, wife of Mr. Dwinal Powers, died in Topshom, Me., March 25, aged 49 years.

Sister P. experienced religion in early life, and soon after joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued a worthy member till death. Her last sickness, consumption, she bore with patience and resignation to the divine will, and died in the triumphs of faith. She has left a husband, several children, parents, brothers and sisters, to mourn her departure. She was loved and highly valued as a wife, a child, a mother, a sister, a member of the church, a friend and neighbor. Precious is her memory.

Bowdoinham, April 25. memory. Bowdoinham, April 25.

Advertisements.

little hero; "her soul is handsome, anyhow."

A shout of laughter followed, from which the little

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
for Families. Churches, Sunday Schools, etc., combining the requisites for Sacred And Secular, Church And Parlor Music. One to Twelve Stops \$95 to \$550 each. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupy little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune; are war-ranted for five years; will improve in tone by age, and are

The Cabinet Organs are a very great improvement upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and all other small Organs. They are recommended as excelling all other instruments of their class by a large majority of the most prominent organists in the country. See illustrated Catalogues, which are sent free to any address.

This instrument is intended more particularly for Church requirements, and is very valuable for Organ practice. It contains twelve stops, drawing six complete sets of reeds with the necessary couplers; two manuals, and an indepen In substantial Oak or Walnut case.

No. 11—Cabinet Organ,
With eight stops, four complete sets of reeds, and two manuals—is blown by the performer, and contains the automatic swell. Intended for the parlor and drawing room.
In elegant Rosewood case, highly finished.
No. 12—Cabinet Organ,
Differs from No. 11 in case only. New coveraints who are increased. Differs from No. 11 in sase only. For organists who are inex-perienced in the use of pedals, this is our best church instru-ment. Being less complicated than the No. 10, and better adapted to transportation, we can confidently recommend it

In Oak or Walnut ease.

No. 14.—Cabinet Organ,
Contains six stops—three complete sets of reeds and one
manual—a very excellent instrument for churches of moderate
means, as it combines much of the power and capability of
the larger instruments—at a much less cost.

In oak or Walnut case.

No. 23.—Cabinet Organ,
With two sets of reeds of five octaves compass containing the
Automatic Swell, knee stops and double bellows—in solid
Black Walnut case—paneled and ornamented with rich carrings—an elegant instrument for the drawing room and parlor.

No. 22.—Cabinet Organ,

No. 23.—Cabinet Organ,
Differs from No. 23 in case only. This instrument is encased
in elegant rozewood, highly polished, designed also for the

Same music as in Nos. 22 and 23, in plain substantial Black Walnut or Oak case. This style is extremely popular—perhaps the most so of any that we make, its moderate price placing it within the reach of all, and serves well for either the parlor, vestry, school or lodge room.

No. 20.—Cabinet Organ,
Four octaves, two sets of reeds, Automatic Swell, double bellows and knee stop. In elegant Rosewood case, highly pellshed.

No. 19—Cabinet Organ.

Same as No. 20, in a neat and substantial case of solid Black Walnut or Oak. A capital instrument for Sunday Schools of limited means, and next best to No. 21 for private use.

wante to Gaz. A captai marrament for sunsay schools of implied means, and next heat to No. 21 for private use.

No. 15.—Cabinet Organ,
Five octaves, with one set of reeds, Automatic Swell, and louble bellows. In elegant Rosewood case highly polished.

No. 17.—Cabinet Organ,
Same as No. 18, in Walnut or Oak case. An available instrument for home use, though not so comprehensive as an instrument for home use, though not so comprehensive as an instrument for home use.

the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factor Farm in the land. Their use throughout the Unite ates and Canadas for the past six years has proven them; mbine most valuable qualities, among which are rown RENGTH, SONOEQUENESS and DURABILITY OF VIEW, ON, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 t

PIANO FORTES. T. GILBERT & CO. have reon timed as formerly.

Pianos tuned and repaired by E. Fobrs, their oldest and most experienced tuner, in a thorough manner.

Oct 28

19

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMGEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 343 Broadway, South Boston. Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30 COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 13

100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMED! on, and throughout Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me.

March 2

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FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, Kakali.
It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the Growth and PRESERVATION of the Hair, and by its use the Hair Retains its Youthful. LUXURI-ANCE AND COLOR THROUGH LIFE.
One application will keep the Hair moist for several days, and retain it in any REQUIRED POSITION, without the aid of any other preparation.
It will perfectly preparat the Hair force YALLING AND and retain it in any REQUIRED POSITION, without the aid or any other preparation.

It will perfectly prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF, and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole a beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance.

It will Remove all Dandruf, keep the Scalp Clean, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft.

It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD

IT IS A LUXURY ! IT IS A LUXURY TO USE IT! Sold Everywhere. Price Fifty Cents. Wholesale Depot, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York. Poston Agents—WEEKS & POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

Dec 23

O. M. DINSMOOR, Agent in Massachusetts and Maine for THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA; THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, for the Years 1861, 1862 and 1863; Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Ancedotes, and other Publications of D. APPLETON & CO., OF NEW YORK, No. 6 Ashton Block, 289 Washington Street, Boston. Agents Wanted.

STONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Raliroad, for Steamer Commonwealth, Capt. J. W. Williams. Mondays, Wednesdays and Pridays. for Steamer Plymouth Rock, Capt. I. C. Gebr., Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5, o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9, P. M. Landing in New York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Raliroad and Steamboat Lines for the North South and West.

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Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Buffaio, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baitimore, and Washington, Soo, A. M., (100, A. M., (7 A. M., 400 P. M., 6.00, P. M., Philadelphia only), 7.30, P. M., 12 P. M.

Steamer Berths and State Rooms obtained at 76 Washington Street, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common.

JOHN O. PRESBRET, AGENT,
Boston, April 20.

1y 76 Washington Street,

NEW CHURCH RECORDS. A good Record oners' Record, Probationers Class Record, Class Record, Alphabetical Record, Chronological "Pastors"

Pastors' 37 lines,
thich requires the use of one line per year.
Baptismal Record, 1,184 names. Haplismal Record,
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No. 2 gives 39 pages to Historical Record and 12 to Appendix. In most other respects it is the same as No. 1, except that it provides for about one third less entries.
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The books are all firmly bound, and if adopted will commence a new era in our church book-keeping. Each department has a printed title-page showing how it is to be used. Care should be taken to have the first entries made by a good penman. Prices as follows:

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May-4

Known.

This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of, Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold

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June 24 EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of tweive can do common and fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Circulars, &c., can be printed at a triding expense. Price of Presses: §3, §14, §20 and §25. Price of on Office with Press: §18, §25 §55 and §15. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,

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Particular Attention given to Army and Navy Uniforms.
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Advertisements.

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HODGES, Agent for the New England States.

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May 11

HOW TO SAVE COAL. FISH'S PATENT LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS for Cooking Purposes, with a common Coal Oil Lamp or with Gas. By the flame of a moderate-sized lamp, at a cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable meal can be cooked, and in cleas time than by any other fuel. It is a decidedly "handy thing to have about the house."

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BOOTS AND SHOES. For a good article in that line, at a reasonable rate, look in at FOSTER PEABODY & CO.'S, No. 218 Washington Street. The have all the newest styles, and all sizes, from the amallest in fant's to the largest Gentleman's size.

May 11

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, Man-ufactured by the JOHNS & CROSSLEY ROOFING uffactured by the control of the con Also, GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT, for all ex-osed Iron Work; cheaper and more desirable than any other sant.

Descriptive Circulars with directions for application to a had of the undersigned. Sole Agents,

GEORGE H. MORSE & CO., No. 18 North Market Street, Boston. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is the best Remedy known for all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

SICK HEADACHE,

SOUR STOMACH. SOUR STOMACH,
SEA SICKNESS, ETC., ETC.
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the great Chemist, says: "I know its composition, and have no doubt it will prove most beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended."
DR. THOMAS BOYD says: "I strongly commend it to the DR. EDWARD G. LUDLOW says: "I can with confiden pecommend it."

Dr. Geo. T. Dexter says: "In Flatulency, Heart-burn

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For other Testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle,
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March 23 3mos 164 Washington Street. VIBALT'S ITALIAN HAIR REGENERATOR
Is positively not a dye. It is admitted by the highest
medical authority to be the only regenerator capable of securing a healthy head of hair. It is to be had of Druggists and
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March 2

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This Sauff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eves. Deafness has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glauds, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Beware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor. CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Gen eral Agents for New England.

S MITH'S CATARRH SNUFF. For the Cure and immediate relief of CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, DRYNESS OF THE AIR PASSAGES, HEADACHE, &c. This Snuff is free from all ingredients which are calculated to make one sneeze. It is soothing and efficient in its effects upon the head and throat. It breaks up Coryza, or sniveling cold in the head, and removes all obstructions in the various air passages in the throat which renders the voice harsh and uncertain.

Let those afflicted with frequent Colds and Catarrh, try one box of this Snuff, and they will never be without it. All Clergymen, Public Speakers and Singers should use it, is it gives clearness and volume to the voice.

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healthy and preserving effect on the teeth and gums. Hundreds of worthless preparations have already been offered, as such, in the form of powders, pastes and liquids, when a trial has only proved them injurious to the enamel of the teeth, or else too inconvenient and unpleasant for daily use, so indispensable to the preservation of the teeth. The Sozodont is offered with all confidence as a Beautifier and Preserver of the Teeth, a scientific combination, every ingredient of which is known to have a beneficial influence on the teeth and gums, imparting a delightful and refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, correcting all disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, &c. Lits fragrance and convenience make it a pleasure to use it; is perfectly free from all acids or other ingredients having the least tendency to injure the enamel.

other ingredients having the least tendency to injure the canamel.

The following elergymch and their families, of New York (18), (together with hundreds of others,) having used the SO-ZODONT, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation.

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GEORGE POTTS, Presbyterian.

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HALL & RUCKEL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

March 2

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THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal astemion to their EXPT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of Old Government JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
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has all the flavor of Old Government JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.
Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious.
The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity.
The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to
use any coffee for fifteen years can use
Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from
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DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I
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The PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY
says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use ex
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Kent's East India Coffee
is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Eishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished flergymen and professional men'n the country."

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and be sure that the puckages are labeled

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as there are numerous counterfeits affeat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee,"
In 1 & packages, and in boxes of 36, 60, and 100 the

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Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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BLE WORKS, 91 & 93, (formerly 83 & 85,) HAVERHILL STREET, near the Fitchburg Depot, BOSTON.

The subscriber continues to furnish from the above establishment, at the shortest possible notice, and in his usual style

of excellence and finish,

Monumental Works,
of every description, from original or suggested designs.—
There has also recently been added an extensive show-room,
where there is always on hand a large collection of Tablets,
Serolls, Markers, etc., in Italiau Marble, some of which were
executed in Italy, besides a large variety of home manufacture. Mr. Wentworth is always ready to show the stock to t

in all the minor details and minutes of the art.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, tooth thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth, One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

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Oncto two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and dlotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and runing ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofuls. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken, DRAR MADAN:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillfur physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimou in its praise. in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most exeruciating disease to an affectionate mother,

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,
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Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its
natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps
to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household.
In the more advanced stages of
CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and esting a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to cares of your family.

RAW AND INFLAMED, your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become reluxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to CURE:

diseases, the PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pluning away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the MEDICAL DISCOVERY you have both the preventive and the cure, with this greet and you have both the preventive and the cure, wit you have both the prevented wand the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, deasert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Your struly, DONALD KENNEDY.

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